INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous insurance is a necessity.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO.

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INSURANCE
Indian insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

MAHATMA'S ULTIMATUM IN PARLIAMENT.

Gandhiji's "Kharita" To Viceroy Delivered.

MR. REYNOLDS RETURNS TO AHMEDABAD.

Civil Disobedience To Be Started In Week's Time.

LONDON, March 4

In the House of Commons during question hour Mr. Wardlaw Milne asked for an opportunity of judging the "socalled manifesto" sent by Gandhiji to Viceroy and the reply. Mr. Benn replied that if Mr. Wardlaw Milne wanted a debate the question should not be addressed to him.

Mahatma Gandhi's Message In Delhi.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, March 4.

Mr. Reginald Reynolds who has been entrusted by Mahatma Gandhi with a letter to H. E. the Viceroy arrived here last night by the Peshawar Express and is staying with Mr. Devidas, the younger son of Gandhiji at Jama Millia. He saw Mr. Cuningham, Private Secretary to the Viceroy this morning when he delivered the letter and was given a formal acknowledgment in return. He leaves for Ahmedabad to-night by the meter gauge railway.

Asked about the contents of the letter he said he knew nothing nor did anybody outside the inner circle of the Mahatma. He could only say that he expected that civil disobedience would be started in a couple of weeks.

Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived here this afternoon from Ahmedabad.—A. P.

BASELESS CANARD EXPOSED.

—:o:—

Ashramites Won't Fail To Do Their Duty.

AHMEDABAD, March 4.

The Free Press reliably understands there is no foundation in a statement which found publication recently in the Press that excluding minors there are about twenty-five persons in the Ashram who have not registered their names for Satyagraha and are still hesitating. No inmate of the Ashram, it is told, is hesitating to no his or her duty. The truth is, according to the present plans, certain persons are deliberately kept free to look after the Ashram in the absence of all others who will go out on "field" duty. The Ashram has got twelve nationbuilding departments and will have to be looked after by trained Ashramites unless it is decided to close the Ashram.—Free Press.

SABARMATI RESOLUTION.

—:o:—

Approved By C. P. Marathi Congress Committee.

MOVE FOR PREPARATIONS FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

NAGPUR, March 4.

At a meeting of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee held with Mr. Abhyankar in the chair, resolution was adopted fully approving of the Sabarmati resolution on civil disobedience and authorising a Sub-Committee including as members Messrs. Abhyankar and Jamnalal Bajaj, and Dr. Khare, to find out whether civil disobedience was possible, and also make all necessary preparations to enable its being launched at the proper time in consultation with the Working Committee or the All-India Congress Committee.

Civil Disobedience Move In Ukkal.

CUTTACK, March 3.

The Working Committee of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting has passed the following resolutions:—

This Committee resolves that all arrangements be made to start civil disobedience in a definite form in the Province of Utkal at the earliest opportunity in strict conformity with the rules of discipline laid down by the All-India Congress Committee and Sjt. Gopabandhu Choudhry be entrusted with the work of preliminary arrangements in that direction.

It is understood the Congress leaders of Utkal will start Civil disobedience on the issue of salt manufacture in Orissa and abolition of Choukidar Tax.—Free Press.

AVIATION IN EAST.

—:o:—

European Countries' Likely Competitions.

A PLEA FOR BUILDING LARGER HANGARS.

KARACHI, March 3.

Van Lear Black, the American millionaire and newspaper magnate, will remain here till Wednesday. This is his fourth visit to India by aeroplane. He is now "en route" by Tokio by the same route as he took last year when his machine came to grief on Dum Dum aerodrome during stormy weather.

Interviewed last night, Van Lear Black said that Dutch, French and German commercial flying companies too all have designs on the East as a field for their operations. He prophesied a great increase in the air line operating from Europe to places beyond India. He considered that all schemes for the building of hangars and landing grounds should be executed with great foresight. He said the building of small hangars was an unwise policy; for it would be necessary to build larger hangars in the near future to house big air liners that would operate trans-Continental routes.

Van Lear Black leaves Karachi for Delhi, where he will spend sometime sightseeing.—A.P.

DEFENCE FOR MEERUT ACCUSED.

—:o:—

Calcutta Appeals For Funds.

MR. SEN GUPTA'S LEAD.

CALCUTTA, March 3.

The following appeal has been issued by Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta, Nirmal Chunder Chunder, Jatindra Nath Basu, Mrinal Kanti Bose, Shamsudin Ahmed, Prabhudayal Himutsinha, I. B. Sen and Miss Jyotirmoyee Ganguly for the defence of the Meerut accused: —

The public are aware that thirty-two persons connected with the Congress, Labour and Youth movements belonging to several provinces are being prosecuted at Meerut on a charge of conspiracy to overthrow the King's Government. They were arrested in March, 1929, and the Magisterial enquiry which commenced in June and ended in December with their commital to the sessions excepting the case of one who was discharged. Several lawyers were engaged for their defence in the commitment stage. And their expenses were borne by the Central Defence Committee, the Bengal Defence Committee and the Bombay Defence Committee. The funds in the hands of the Central Defence Committee have been exhausted and the Committee itself has been dissolved. The funds in the hands of the Bengal Committee have also been completely exhausted. As a result the accused were practically undefended. The Sessions Trial has been adjourned to 4th March on which date the hearing will begin and is expected to continue from day to day till the trial is finished. It is expected that the trial will last at least three months.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta on the 25th February 1930 it was resolved to take steps for the proper defence of the case in the interest of the nation. A Committee was appointed with power to co-opt to raise funds and to take proper steps for the Defence. In pursuance of that resolution, we appeal to our countrymen to contribute to the Fund as early as possible to enable the Committee to engage lawyers to appear before the Sessions Court on the 4th March. Contributions may be sent either to the Secretary, Miss Jyotirmoyee Ganguly at 6, Guru Prasad Choudhury Lane, Calcutta or to Mr. I. B. Sen the Treasurer at 51, Harishmukherji Road, Bhowanipur, Calcutta.—Free Press.

OPPOSITION TO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Budget Discussions In The Assembly.

GOVT. & MILL INDUSTRY.

Sir Purshottamdas Condemns Step-Motherly Attitude.

NEW DELHI, March 4.

The galleries were crowded today to hear the discussion on the Budget which commences to-day. Lobby opinion was that the outsphere were Sir George Schuster might meet with a reverse was in respect of enhanced income tax and super-tax, as in this sphere the Europeans and Central Muslims were likely to join the other Opposition parties and might out-vote the Government. Much, however, will depend upon the attitude of the Nationalist Party on the subject, whether it would wish richer men's tax to be reduced leaving other taxes proposede untouched. Those who plead for this reduction urge that the surplus asked for by Sir George Schuster was not needed, and that without this tax the budget would balance.

Imperial Preference continues to be main topic in the lobby discussions. Opinion remains sharply divided.

Messrs. D. B. Desai, Shanker Rau, Budget Officer and Satish Chander Dutt were sworn in to-day.

ATTACK ON BUDGET OPENS.

The attack on the budget was opened by Mr. Shah Nawaz, Secretary Central Muslim Party. He said that the Budget had some very disappointing features. It showed that even at a time of such general trade depression the Finance Member's watchword was extravagance instead of economy. He particularly opposed the Fresh taxation on the poverty-striken people of India; while he held that the increase from eleven to fifteeen per cent of the cotton duty was justified in the interest of the Bombay industry. He indicated that he would strongly oppose the introduction of Imperial preference implied in the proposal of an additional five per cent, protective duty against non-British goods. He hoped that all Indian parties would oppose Imperial preference. (Nationalists: "Hear, hear").

Sir Hugh Cocke on behalf of the European group favoured the proposed enhanced income-tax, also other taxes which he said did not impose harsh burden on any community.

PRESENT SYSTEM MUST GO.

Mr. Shah Nawaz wished the tariff proposals to be scrapped. He said silver duty was highly unfair. He assured the Finance Member that no patriotic Indian would repudiate the National Debt but asked whether fifty-four crores of military expenditure was justified. Mr. Shah Nawaz added: "Why not give up the distrust of Indians. There is going to be no upheaval in India. But Dominion Status cannot be granted, not even promised, so long as Army is not Indianised. We are prepared to place our finance on unshakeable foundations. But it is the clear duty of the Government to see that the legitimate desires of the Indian people are fulfilled without further delay. Indians want the present system of Government to go root and branch. I think the Congress is prepared to nip the revolutionary movement in the bud provided Government plays its own part well and gives hopeful promise to Indian people. Without that the financial position will remain unstable. If you give that everything will be all-right but if it is not remedied there will be chaos." (Nationalist applause).

NIP IT IN THE BUD!

Sir Hugh Cocke, Deputy Leader, European Group, said that if civil disobedience was nipped in the bud and they had a peaceful year that would be reflected very much in the Budget figures for next year. Touching taxation proposals he said that the objection to the proposed increase in incometax could only be sentimental. The increase was very small and not one which should be attacked. Sir Hugh Cocke continued:—"I see no serious burden on any consumer as taxes on kerosene and sugar duty only impose a moderate burden. I regret there is no promise in the Hon. Member's speech about reconsideration of companies supertax. Finally one has got to consider that payments made to labour during the last year or two such as in postal and railway employ are very heavy. No one regrets these increases but in order to meet that bill we have got to pass fresh taxation. It seems to me that none of these taxes hits any branch of the community severely harshly and the House might well accept the Budget." (Official applause.).

MONSTROUS.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt while appreciating the earnest attempts of Sir George Schuster to balance the Budget warned him of his opposition to any increased taxation especially when more than half the Budget was nonvoted. That there should be taxation in a country where millions of people were illfed and halfclad was monstrous. The remedy lay in the Imperial Government sharing the burden of military expenditure in India and in the Government of India reducing that expenditure by Indianising the army. The remedy also lay in fixing the national standard of wages both for Indians and for foreigners. Mr. Dutt also complained about Government's failure to announce the date of the Round Table Conference and grant of political amnesty to ease the political situation.

SITUATION COMPLICATED.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty while congratulating Sir George Schuster on the vivid picture of financial position of the country feared that

(Continued on Page 7).

PARTY LEADERS TO SEE SIR G. SCHUSTER.

—:o:—

Opposition To Imperial Preference.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 4.

Soon after the Assembly rose, members of various parties met to consider Imperial Preference issue. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. H. P. Mody and Sir Cowasji Jehangir urged the Bombay point of view. It is understood that the meeting decided to oppose Imperial Preference and advocate uniform 20 per cent duty on cotton goods.

This tentative agreement will be urged by Party Leaders who will meet Sir George Schuster and Sir George Rainy in the evening at a conference which is being convened at the instance of the Viceroy.—A. P.

Orthodoxy Runs Mad In Nasik.

SOCIAL REFORMERS STONED.

Sanatanist Defies Shankaracharya.

"DARSHAN" FOR "UNTOUCHABLES."

The public meeting under the presidency of Shankaracharya last night was marked with confusion. The orthodox section attended the meeting in large numbers and tried to hoot down the speakers.

Mr. N. P. Patankar who was the first speaker pleaded for toleration and admission of "untouchables" to the temples to prevent them embracing other religions. He was jeered all along.

The Shankaracharya who followed was plainly told by a Sanatanist that his speeches were not wanted and they were not prepared to hear his pleadings for a compromise and to allow the "untouchables" to enter the temples.

When the meeting dispersed, the organisers were called names, jeered and ultimately stoned.

Mr. Patankar, Mr. Gadre and others who have expressed their ideas in favour of abolishing untouchability and promised support to the "untouchables", are, it is reported, threatened with social boycott by the orthodox section who are in a majority.

The majority of "untouchables" who arrived here for procession numbering nearly three to four thousand are still remaining here. An air of excitement prevails.—Free Press.

—:o:—

NASIK TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAHA

Dr. Kurt Koti Blesses The Movement.

(From our own correspondent.)

NASIK, March 4.

Silently but with grim determination, the untouchables of Nasik have been preparing for the righteous war upon which they launched at Nasik on the 2nd March 1930. In less than two months, these people who were suppressed and down trodden for ages long, revealed to the world such a powerful organisation that it surprised many and evoked admiration from all. They showed themselves to be a remarkably orderly and disciplined army of soldiers inspired by a noble purpose having undergone training for months together under their commanders. The whole movement to vindicate their right in a peaceful manner was planned two months before under the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar, and the local leaders Messrs. Amritrao Rankhambe Bhaoo Rao Gaikwad, Patitpawandas, Bhadubuwa, Bhalerao Mistry, Baouji Gaikwad, Tulsiram Kale, Sawalaram Dani Dhokhubwa and Rupaji Pagare. They did not allow the grass to grow under their feet. They earnestly carried on a strenuous and vigorous campaign throughout the district and roused the people to a sense of their degradation and exhorted them to rise to the occasion and vindicate their right of equality and humanity. Their efforts evoked strong and solid support both of urse and men from every untouchable in the district. Every village was called to pay a levy of Rs. 10 towards the Satyagraha. The amount collected till the 2nd March 1930 amounted to several thousands.

The work of carrying on the peaceful war to the finish involved varied activities and it was, therefore, apportioned to different committees—the Satyagrah Committee and the Propaganda Committee. The responsibility for the Satyagraha was entrusted to a special Satyagraha Committee consisting of Messrs. Gaikwad, Kale, Bhalerao, Bagul, Rankhambe, More, Sajjan, Sivaram Palabhangi) Patitpawandas Buwa with Professor Sabnis of Nasik College as an associated member.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The 2nd March 1930 was fixed for the Satyagraha. Dr. Ambedkar with Messrs. Shivarkar, P. N. Rajbhoj, V. N. Ghorpade, D. V. Naik, S. S. Gupte, D. V. Pradhan, B. R. Kadrekar, Dr. M. G. Pradhan, B. V. Pradhan, all of the "Social Equality League" (Samaj Samita Sangh) Upsham, Pagare, Shivrambuva Jadhav, Kholabdikar and a contigent of 500 people from Bombay arrived at Nasik on Saturday evening. Messrs. B. G. Kher and G. N. Sahasrabuddhe of Bombay arrived at Nasik on Sunday morning. Scout troops organised by the untouchables numbering more than two hundred had arrived two days before to maintain order and discipline in the camps pitched specially for the occassion. Not only the District of Nasik was represented but the people from Khandesh, Karnatak Nagar, Konkan and other districts had also gathered to participate in the Satyagraha Conference.

A meeting was held at 10 a. m. and not less than Rs. 2000 in cash were collected on the spot. After a brief interval, the Satyagraha Conference assembled in the Pandal specially erected for the purpose. The Pandal was decorated with appropriate slogans like "Jail is hell but heaven for right's and Long Live Equality." "Down with Social Slavery," "Long Live Dr. Ambedkar" etc. Dr. Ambedkar was voted to the chair and rose to address the gathering amidst thundering applause. In a neat short speech, he explained the purpose for which they had assembled there, and called upon Messrs. D. V. Naik, Shasane Master, Patitpawan Das, Ghorpade and Pradhan to address the Conference. All the speakers addressed the importance of observing strict non-violence in the Satyagraha movement and exhorted the people to vindicate the truth, break the fetters of social slavery and bring about a social revolution and establish their right of equality.

Dr. Ambedkar in rounding up the proceedings explained in a lucid speech the method of Satyagrah they were going to adopt. The meeting then resolved itself into a procession.

A MAMMOTH PROCESSION.

The procession was over a mile in length and took about an hour and a half to pass any given point. Not less than 15,000 processionists passed in quadruple file and in an orderly and disciplined manner crying appropriate slogans accompanied by a band of blowing horns and invoking Shree Ramchandraki Jai. Immense crowds of sight-seers had thronged at all places of vantage. The most notable feature of the procession was furnished by a brigade of untouchable women numbering over 500 strong marching in martial array and neatly dressed and uttering the name of Shree Ram. The main gate of the temple presented a spectacle of an armed citadel. The Collector Mr. Gordon and the Superintendent of Police with a formidable array of armed police guarded the temple. The processionists found the doors barred and locked when they reached the temple, as it was handed over by the Trustees to the Collector and under whose instructions it was locked. The procession silently marched on to the river bank where they held an open air meeting, Solicitor Kher proposed for the presidentship in the name of Mr. L. R. Tairsee who had joined the procession near the temple. The meeting was addressed by Mr. N. P. Patankar, a famous and senior local pleader. Mr. Abhyankar, Mr. Marathe, Mahant Sitaram, D. V. Pradhan and others.

Monday dawned. The whole atmosphere was surcharged with electricity. The Satyagrahis evinced a keen desire to fight the battle peacefully and in a non-violent manner to the finish. A contingent of 150 Satyagrahis including 25 women was chosen from

(Continued on page 7.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

ADVANCE MEETING LIQUIDATION.

Undertone Good

Bombay, March 4.

Despite weakness in raw cotton, mill shares opened steady at about unchanged rates and improved on buying and short covering. However at the advance there was liquidation, which resulted in a steady fall in values, but the undertone was good. Although there is no demand for textile goods and some mills are carrying large stocks, the prospective situation of the local mill industry is believed to be bright and every decline is bound to attract large buying orders.

Of course, it is not at the same time safe to become too bullish, as later on there will be some difficulty in finding buyers of Indian mill cloth. The protective duty aimed against Japan is bound to offer a serious challenge to our mills in foreign markets such as East Africa, where Japan may dump its goods, and a period will come when our mills shall have to depend upon Indian buyers only.

The economic condition in this country is demoralised and with commodities such as cotton, wheat and oil seeds selling at considerably low prices, are bound to reduce the average buying capacity.

REDUCED BUYING POWER.

The decline in the value of silver must also tell on the buying power. The textile industry all over the world is passing through a period of anxiety and the protection to our mills is secured at a great price which the people in this country shall have to pay, not only in buying dear cloth but by paying import duty on foreign cloth, namely, 15 per cent.

Of course, we do believe that the protection now granted is bound to have a favourable effect on the textile industry, but we would prefer to favour purchases of shares only in quiet markets. There exists considerable long interest in the market which has weakened the technical situation to some extent and while the general sentiment is inclined to look for materially higher prices, we fear it will take considerable time to see the hopes realised.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 735 and after declining to Rs. 732 steadily advanced to Rs. 758, but declined to Rs. 748 on profit-taking. Century opened at Rs. 282 and after advancing to Rs. 296 closed at Rs. 288. Fazal opened at Rs. 507 and recorded a smart rise to Rs. 535 when profit-taking depressed prices to Rs. 515, but again recovered and closed at Rs. 521.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 4.

Bombay Dyeing 735, 32, 57, 47, 50, 48.
Century 282, 96, 85, 88.
Colaba 135, 36, 32.
Crescent 75, 80.
Fazul 507, 3, 35, 23, 25, 15, 21.
Indore 347, 52, 47.
Madhowji 20.
Nagpur 460, 50, 65, 58.
New Great 156, 57.
Pearl 237, 45, 46, 35, 37.
Simplex 37, 45, 41.
Swadeshi 355, 67, 61, 62.
Burma 676, 86, 83, 96.
Hydro 1125, 21, 47, 50, 37.
Tram 128, 29, 28.
Deff. 325, 16, 25, 22, 25, 22.
Ord. 49, 50, 51, 4, 50, 50-10.
Bundi 16-8.
Indian 235, 45, 38, 40.
Katni Ord. 175.
Alcock 251, 53.

There was good demand for Tata Hydro shares which after opening at Rs. 1125 advanced to Rs. 1150, but lost a portion of the improvement on liquidation and closed at Rs. 1137. Tata Steel Defd. shares ruled very steady and after fluctuating between Rs. 316 and Rs. 325 closed at Rs. 322. Tata Power and Andhra shares also joined the rise. Scindia shares were also in good demand.

The share market will remain closed on the 8th, 10th and 11th instant for clearing purposes.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 4.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 315.
Apollo 50, nil 4.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 12.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y 165.
Bharat 100 nil, 55.
Bombay Cotton (50) nil 130.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 50, 750.
Bombay Industrial (20). 1-12.
Bradbury (22) nil, 140.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil 10.
Central India 100, 458-12.
Century 100, 288-12.
Fazulbhoy 250, 5521-4.
Crescent 100, 70.
Currimbhoy 100.
Dawn 250, 525.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-7-6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 107-8.
Edward Sassoon 100, 200 nil 80.
Elphinstone 100, 7.
Finlay 100, 77-8.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 150.
Gokak 100, 160.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95.
Hindustan 100, 65, 100, 1505.
Indian Bleaching, etc. 100.
Indian Manufacturing (100) 75 910.
Indore Malwa 100, 347-8.
xd
Jamshed 250 nil, 15.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 nil 1700
Kohinoor 100, 171-4.
Khandesh 1,000 50y, 2150.
Khatau Makanji 100, nil 75.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1325.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 nil, 900.
Madras United 250 7/8] 400
Morraji Gokuldas 1000, nil 400.
Nathoo 50 nil 30.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil, 50.
Minerva 100, nil 75.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore (50 p.c.) 4 130.
New City Bombay 50.
New Great Eastern 200 10y. 157-8
Osmanshahi 85 3y 52.
Pearl 250, 237-8.
Phoenix 100, 327-8.
Premier 10, nil 1-8.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil, 4.
Shri Vijaya Alliance Mills 10 52-8.
Simplex 150, 41-4.
Sholapur 1,000, 1440.
Sir Shapurjee Baruchs 100 nil 4.
Swdaeshi, 0 362-8.
Tata Mill 25, nil 30.
Vishnu Cotton 1,000, 2225.
Western India Shipping 1,000, 810.

BANKS

Bank of India, 50, 2|8, 91.
Baroda 50 3 77.
Central 25, 16.
Eastern £5 xd. 76.
Imperial Bank 500, 1257-8.
Imperial Bank 125 p. 10, 313-12. 312-8.
Union 5, 3-2.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f. 122

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f 8d xd. 16-8.
Gwalior Cement 10 80.
Central India Mining 3-4
Indian Cement 240.
Punjab Cement 10, 0|8|0 11-2.
Shahabad Cement 10y, 147-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2y xd. 12-8.
United Cement 100 5y. 51-8.
Katni Ord. 175.
Katni Def. 642-8.

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11 770 xd.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, 110.
Central Provinces 85.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|3 90.
Gujarat 100, 2|4|8, 75.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12|6 78
Larkhana 100 1f, 86.
Mandra Bhor 90, 1|15|21 65.
Mymensingh 100, 2|11|61, 85.
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4, 82.
Sialkot Narowal 100, 2|4|8 86.
Sara Shajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 80
Tapti Valley xd. 655.
Upper Sind 100 nil 76.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electric 100. 7 8y 122|8.
Surat Electric (100) 5/7y 80 123-12.
Andhra Valley Ord. (1000) 20. 673-12.
Bombay Tram Ord. 128-12.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1137-8.
Tata Power 1050, nil 492-8.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41 140
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 135

PRESS COMPANIES

Bori 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapat 1120 plus 20
Indian Cotton 125, 18-12, 200.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 248-12.
New Berar 500 70y 840.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 485
New Prince of Wales 500 nly 400 xd
Volkart U P 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

St. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1/8 30.
Empire of India Life 100. 30 1725.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord 15, 7-10.
New India Assurance (10) 17-12
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 5/2
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1840.
Industrial & Prudential 6 8-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 6, 253-12
Attock Oil 1 nil, 20
Belapur Co 50 nil 6
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 178-12
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 20.
Burma F. Corporation 696
Burma Corp. 10, Rs. 9-10.
Jost Engineering 50 181-4
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 86-4
Scindia Steam 8-6.
Tata Construction xd 3.
Tata Ord. 50-10.
Tata Iron Def. 322.
Bombay Telephon 50 1y. 50.
Assur Veerji Mills 8 W 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 100 102-8

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, March 4.

The local market ruled rather steady on covering by recent sellers. The market opened at Rs. 254 and improved to Rs. 256|8 on scattered buying and short covering. However at the advance there was no demand with Liverpool opening cables quiet, the local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach A.|M.	253	12	0
Broach J.|A.	267	0	0
Oomra March	203	0	0
Oomra May	205	0	0
Oomra July	224	0	0
Bengal March	190	8	0
Bengal May	187	0	0
Bengal July	194	8	0
Broach A|M. highest	257	14	0
Broach A|M. lowest	253	12	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

BIG DECLINE.

Osaka, March 4.

March	160.80	—4.40
June	168.00	—4.70
September	170.30	—5.70

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, March 4.

Bengal 182 March.
Bengal 189 May.
Bengal 195 July.
Broach 254 A|M.
Broach 267 J|A.
Oomra 207 March.
Oomra 215 May.
Oomra 222 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, March 4.

Bengal 194 189 184 178.
Sind 199 194 189 183.
Punjab 192 187 182 176.
Rajputana 194 189 184 176.
Broach 253 250 245.
Oomra 3 215 210 207 202.
C. P. No. 1 232.
C. P. No. 2 224.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 4.

100 G. G. Kesha and Co. Yeotmal 212.
100 G. G. Kesha and Co. Wun 224.
100 B. Karshandas Dhulia 156 1|2.
100 Oshman Suleman Bir 212 1|2
100 Virum Ladha Vijayanga 194 1|2.
100 Oshman Suleman Jamner 209.
100 A. Damodar Nandura 212.
100 A. Damodar Akola 209 1|2.
200 Gill and Co. Khandwa 212.
200 Gill and Co. Barwaha 210.
200 Japan T. and Co. Barwaha 210.
100 Curia Mill Ujjain 233.
100 E. Spinner and Co. Verabal 205.
100 C. V. Jagjivan Broach 253.

Indian Cotton Figures.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 4.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1-3-30	1st September This year.
Khandesh	781	250109
Central India	4619	29226
Barsi and Nagar	1875	19142
Hyderabad-Gaorani	262	63934
Berar	6118	510794
Central Provinces	2129	264790
Total Oomras	15784	1573314
Dholera	2542	82379
N.-W. Provinces	201	129810
Rajputana	67	30501
Sind-Punjab	765	129196
Broach	6132	151158
Coompa & Dharwar	43	44477
Westerns-Notrherns	63	14955
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		7015
Persian		473
American		8871
Egyptian and African		32604
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		594
Total	25597	2205447

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 27th Feb. 1-3-30	This year
Europe	5882	441068
Japan & China	16850	753641
Coast Ports		9439
Up-country by Rail		56607
Afloat in harbour for Europe.		
China and Japan		62790
Total	22732	1322595

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Mar. per bushel doll. 1.05-5/8—2-7/8.
May per bushel doll. 1.13—1/8—2-3/4.
July per bushel doll. 1.14-3/8—4-3/8.

Kastoorchand Ltd. T 7 0 80.
Kohinoor Mills T 7 101
Tata Hydro Def. 106-4.
Tata Steel B 7 p.c. 97
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B. 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80
Tata 1st Pref. 130/
Tata 2nd Pref. 69-8.
Andhra Pref. 960
Tata Power Pref. 1025.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1020.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 11 To 17 Points Down.

UNFAVOURABLE DRY GOODS REPORT.

Bombay, March 4.

Since our last report cotton prices on the New York Cotton Exchange steadily declined on general selling influenced by unfavourable conditions in dry goods market and unfavourable spot demand.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened quiet but steady at unchanged prices. There was marked absence of buying and prices steadily declined 16 points. Later on the market ruled rather steady with a small turnover and prices closed at a net decline of 11 to 17 points with March 14.89. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 15.10c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled weak and closed at a decline of 12 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 14.81c.

U. S. Port receipts were 12,000 Bales and exports amounted to 12,000 Bales.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 to 7 points but ruled easy on increased selling pressure and closed weak at a decline of 13 to 16 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 13 points to 8.38 and sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures declined 18 to 21 points on heavy sailing with May 7.99 and July 8.01.

Egyptian Cotton futures session was irregular and closed at a rise of 4 points to a decline of 2 points.

There seems little confidence and in the absence of any improvement in demand of textile goods, there is no inducement to buy. All the economic causes which shape the course of prices have little or no influence on the general sentiment. During their early months of the present season with crop prospects 15-1/2 million bales with discount rate 10 per cent cotton fetched about 19 cents but to-day with a crop of 14 3/4 million Bales and money rate at 4 1/2 per cent there is no buyer of cotton. Every eye is turned to the question of consumption as the Farm Board has failed to stabilize cotton prices. Although there exists no bearish factor to be discounted, there is no inclination to buy cotton and we deem it best to leave to the bear side for moderate profits.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. in their report state:—

Dr. A. B. Cox, formerly Agricultural Economist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Cotton expert, states that indications point to the cotton acreage in the United States in 1930 being less than that planted in 1929. If average relations hold good for 1930, the area planted to cotton should decline about 1,250,000 acres.

A large area of cotton land is reported to be under water in Arkansas and Missouri and fears are expressed that, later on flood conditions may extend along the Mississippi valley. Fossichs Bureau says:—"Conceivably the foundation of a flood which may again test the main levee systems may have been laid but there is no immediate danger. Light winter survival of Boll-weevils is favourable for the crop in its early stages, but weevil multiplies so rapidly that a very light survival may result in maximum damage if summer conditions favour the insects."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. 1st March:—

May Highest 15.52 (opening) lowest 15.29 (11-59).

N. Y. 3rd March:—

May Highest 15.30 (10-15 a.m.) lowest 15.13 (1-22 p.m.).

Norden 28-2-30:—"Sentiment more optimistic account action wheat. Until indications material acreage reduction and improvement trade, favour sales on bulges."

1-3-30:—"General feeling more friendly influenced by Government support wheat. Think that present acreage prospects and consumption outlook against sustained advance."

Hemelryk:—"Spinners takings so far this season are 97,04,000 bales."

"New York cables: Decline wheat affecting cotton."

"Farm Board reported having decided stop buying wheat cash affected cotton market unfavourably."

Liverpool:—"Market has a weaker undertone. Feeling here is bearish. South offering more freely. Holders being anxious to realize."

Reuter:—"Market was easier on decreased buying influenced by unfavourable condition in dry goods market and unfavourable spot demand."

Messrs. W. H. Muldwood have received the following cable from the Head Office, Liverpool:—

Cotton market influenced by Wheat. Market probably meet selling on advances.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 3.

May	15.16	—.13
July	15.41	—.15
October	15.48	—.17
December	15.68	—.15
January	15.74	—.16
Middling Spot	15.00	—.10
Oct. New	15.32	—.14
Dec. New	15.51	—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 3.

March	14.71	—.12
May	14.98	—.14
Middling Spot	14.81	—.15

NEW YORK.

New York, March 3.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

March	unquoted
May	15.24
July	15.48

New York, 11-45 a.m.:

March	14.93
May	15.22
July	15.47

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 3.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 3.

	Opening	Closing.
March	8.10	8.05—.13
April		8.05—.13
May	8.15	8.11—.13
June		8.12—.14
July	8.22	8.17—.14
August		8.19 —.17
September		8.21—.17
October	8.29	8.24—.16
November		8.26—.15
December	8.37	8.30—.15
February		8.34—.14
March		8.38—.16
February		8.38—.16
Middling Spot		8.38—.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 3.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 3.

Scinde Fully Good	4.35—.10
Scinde Fine	4.60—.10
Scinde Superfine	4.85—.10
Bengal Good	4.10—.10
Bengal Fully Good	4.35—.10
Bengal Fine	4.60—.10
Oomra Good	5.15—.10
Oomra Fully Good	5.45—.10
Oomra Fine	5.75—.10
Broach Fully Good	6.00—.10
Broach Fine	6.25—.10
Broach Superfine	6.50—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 3.

March	12.84 plus .06
May	12.91 plus .04
July	12.90 plus .02
November	12.89 plus .04
December	12.91 plus .07
January	13.00 —.07
Sakels F.G.F Spot	13.50 plus .05

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 3.

Silver: China sold, India bought and sold. Market closed uncertain.

Spot	18-15|16
Forward	18-11|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 3.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4|4|11-1|2

LONDON DISCONT RATES.

London, March 3.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-7|8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-13|32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 3-7|16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 3.

T.T. London on Berlin	20.36-7|8
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12.12-1|2
T.T. London on Brussels	34.39
T.T. London on Madrid	40.38
T.T. London on Milan	92.72
T.T. London on Berne	25.15
T.T. London on Paris	124.21
T.T. London on Prague	164.12

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay (Hull) ton: Mar.|April sellers £16-15-0.
Castorseed, Bombay (Hull) ton: Mar.|April sellers £15-5-0.
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull-Continent) ton: May|June sellers £13-17-6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 3.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed Spot: Sellers 7-7|8d.

AMERICAN COTTON

SUBSTANTIAL DECLINE EXPECTED.

New York, March 2.

Speculative interest practically dormant. Outside speculation very small. So far spinners are following hand to mouth buying policy. Unless prices decline substantially we see no chance for improvement. Acreage reduction of 5 to 10 per cent. will do no good but a reduction of 15 to 20 per cent. likely to help revival.

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKET

—:o:—

U. S. Farm Board's Decession.

Messrs. W. H. Midwood have received the following cable from Liverpool office:—

It is reported U. S. Farm Board has decided abandon (minimum)??? (mutilated) price and discontinue buying wheat except in event of emergencies.

Messrs. Thos Smith & Co. have received the following cable:—

Week-end profit-taking. With Farm Board operations except improvement again.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

FIRM TONE.

Bombay, March 4.

(Liable to Income-Tax).

3-1|2 p.c. G. P. Notes Ready Rs. 36-0.
3-1|2 p.c. G. P. Notes Sett. Rs 35-3-1|2.
4 p.c. Bombay Port Trust Rs 72-8.
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan Rs. 82-8.
4 p.c. 1930-70 Loan Rs. 76-7.
4-1|2 p.c. 1934 Bonds Rs. 91-13.
4-1|2 p.c. 1935-50 Loan Rs. 83-2.
5 p.c. 1929-47 Loan Rs. 95-2.
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds Rs. 97-4.
5 p.c. 1933-44 Loan Rs. 95-9.
6 p.c. 1954 Municipal Deb. Rs. 103-0.
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust Rs. 102-12.

(Income-Tax Free).

5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan Ready Rs. 100-4.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan Sett. Rs. 100-3.
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds Rs. 99-13.
6 p.c. 1930 Bonds Rs. 100-2-1|2.
6 p.c. 1931 Bonds Rs. 100-11.
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds Rs. 101-10
6-1|2 p.c. R. D. Loan 1935 Rs. 104-3.
7 p.c. Mysore Loan 1931 Rs. 101-12.

LINSEED.

London, March 3

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton: April|May buyers £18-5-0.
Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton: May|July buyers £18-5-0
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull ton: Mar.|April sellers £17-1-3.
Linseed, Bombay, ton: Mar.|April buyers £18-17-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 3.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt: Sept.|Dec. sellers 38|1-1|2.
Linseed Oil, naked London cwt: May|August sellers 38|3.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 3.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 10-1|4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 3.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes: Mar.|April sellers 39|-.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes: Mar.|April sellers 39|3.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels: Afloat sellers 40|-.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels: May|June value 41|.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, March 3.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25:
C and F Calcutta:—
Mar.|Apl. per cwt. 10| sellers.
July|Sept. per cwt. 10|3 sellers.
Oct.|Dec. per cwt. 10|4-1|2.
C and F Bombay:—
Mar.|Apl. per cwt. 10|1 sellers.
C and F Karachi:—
Mar.|Apl. per cwt. 10|1 sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 3.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	16-5|8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	113-1|2
National Bank	44-1|2
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	87-5|8
Conversion Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	99-3|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	47
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	51-1|4
Indian Stock 3-1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan	58-3|4
Consols	54
War Loan 5 p.c.	102
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	92-1|4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, March 3.

Demand Bills 485.50

LONDON METALS.

London, March 3.

	£
Copper Braziers	92-1|2
Yellow Metal	69
Spelter Hard Indian brands	16-3|4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	11-7|8
Tin English Ingots	169

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, March 4.

B. C. RATES—
T T 1|5 13|16.
D D 1|5 27|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 7|8 Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 Mar.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 25|32 April
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 May.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 7|8 March.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 15|16 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1 5 27|32 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3|32 Mar.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|16 April|May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32 Monsoon.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277-1|2.
Banks Selling T T 277-1|4.
Banks Buying T T 276-1|4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136-1|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 133-1|2
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 103-1|2.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 130-3|4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3|4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3|8
CROSS RATES—
New York|London 4.85 7|8 3rd inst.
Shanghai|London 1|11 5|16 4th inst.
Japan|London 2|0 5|16 3rd inst.
London|Paris 124.20 3rd inst.
London|Belgium 34.885 3rd inst.
London|Switzerland 25.18-1|2 3rd inst.
London|Italy 92.80 3rd inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold 28th ulto. £4|4|11-1|2: 3rd inst. £4|4|11-1|2
Silver London Ready 28th ulto 19-1|8; 3rd inst. 18 15|16.
Silver London Forward 28th ulto 19 1|16; 3rd inst. 18 11|16.
Silver New York Forward 28th ulto. 42-9|16; 3rd inst. 40.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 28th ulto. 3 7|16 p.c.; 3rd inst. 3-7|16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 28th ulto 3 7|16 p.c.; 3rd inst. 3-7|16 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 p.c. nominal. 3 Mos. 5 p.c.; 6 Mos. 4-1|2 p.c. 12 Mos. 4 p.c.
Tone:—Easier.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 3.

Mar. close at 7s. 8d.—1d.
May close at 8s.—1d.
July close at 8s. 2-3/4d.—1-1/4d.

HAPUR MARKET REPORT.

Hapur, Mar. 2.

The following report is received from the Vyapur, the commercial newspaper:—

Wheat Khatti Jeth	Rs. 3-11-3.
Wheat Khatti Ready	Rs. 3-12-3.
Gram Khatti Ready	Rs. 4-4-0.
Barley Khatti Ready	Rs. 2-13-0
Peas Khatti Ready	Rs. 3-2-0.

STOCKS.

	Khattis.
Wheat	93
Gram	1
Barley	6
Peas	3

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office:—Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL
Authorised ..Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up ..Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed ..Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS Rs 1,40,32,571
"The NEW INDIA is admittedly" "the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance June 1929
Agencies available for all Classes of Assurance—
Fire Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc. in unrepresented parts.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930		ALL	
Mch.	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,518
15	Razmak@ ..		10,602
25	Ranpura ..		16,601
29	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
5 Apl.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19	Razmak ..	DIRECT	10,602
26	Malwa* ..		11,000
26	Narkunda x ..		16,572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..	FROM	19,648
10	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..	BOMBAY	11,120
June	Mantua* ..		10,946
7	Comorin[..		16,132
21	Maloja x ..	WITHOUT	20,827
28	Razmak ..		10,857
July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12	Malwa ..		11,000
19	Naldera x ..	TRANSHIP	16,088
26	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..	MENT	10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16	Narkunda x ..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..		11,120
30	Rajputana* ..	AT	16,568
Sept.	Ranpura ..		16,601
6	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..	ADEN	16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Razmak@ ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£188	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£130	£90
To Marseilles and back	£106	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

...ar about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
...rd Apr.	Domala ..	8,427
...th Apr.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only ...ne class ships. Fares as follows:

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£105
	B £60	£105
	C £54	£ ...

SHIPPING.

The SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
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For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents. Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930 Date about		
5 Mar.	Mirzapore* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
20 Mar.	Hatipara* ..	Japan.
24 Mar.	Kiddorpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
28 Mar.	Moolton ..	Colombo & Australia.
28 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Moolton ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
5 Mar.	Bankura ..	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi and PersianGulfPorts
7 Mar.	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi
8 Mar.	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and C'Mandvi.
10 Mar	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and C'Mandvi
12 Mar.	Khandalla.	East and South Africa.
14 Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombassa via Zanzibar.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Ballard Road Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
Tajima Maru ..	6995	16 Mar.	21 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	27 Feb	14 Mar.
*San Fransisco Maru ..	5831	12 Mar.	20 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	10500	....	@19 ,,
*Tokushima ,,	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar,
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Penang Maru..	5214	19 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14May

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru ..	10800	20 Mar.	6 April
Kamo Maru ..	8000	3 Apr.	20 April
Katori Maru	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru ..	22	Maiden	1 April
Tenyo Maru	22000	9 Mar.	3 Apr.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay. Phone No. 20279, 23738 Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... 'Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

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AGENTS WANTED—either sex—to take orders for Private Christmas Cards. The largest manufacturers in Great Britain give best value obtainable, and allow 50 per cent. (10/- in the £) from selling prices. Wonderful new Novelties. Free Sample Book early summer. Write LANCASTER PUBLISHING CO., Dept. M., Lancaster, England.

WANTED—Some capable AGENTS on very liberal commission to sell the remaining shares of a Tea Garden producing tea over 80,000 (eighty thousand pounds) yearly. Dividend expected very shortly. Apply sharp to:—EASTERN AGENCY CO., Ltd., 10, Canning Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—Few ORGANISERS for selling Tea Garden Shares on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 plus 2-1/2 p. c. commission with future prospect. Apply to Messrs. CHATERJEE & Co., Managing Agents, Savitri Tea Co., Ltd. 3|1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless, Station Master and Electrical Courses, Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements, Prospectus on two anna stamps.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Clock Tower, DELHI.
A R2186

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, knowing correspondence and having good speed with excellent English. Beginners need not apply. Apply to Box No. 2460, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2213

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS with proper testimonials are invited for permanent District Inspectors' Posts under the Britannia Tea Co. Ltd., to organise districts by appointing Agents who are also asked to get enrolled under Inspectors and sell the Famous Britannia Tea with wide sale throughout India and beyond. Inspector's salary Rs. 130—25—300. 15 to 20 per cent. commission on personal sales and also a bonus. For terms and conditions apply to:—
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Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs. 75-10-150 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take oath. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300 by purchasing 12 shares of the Company, of which Rs. 120 must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta Office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to
ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

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WANTED—CANDIDATES from Mofussil towns to learn the secrets of a profitable business and earn hundred to two hundred per mensem. Only English educated need apply to M. KOTESWAR RAO, Ellore.
A R 2223

WANTED—Influential in Mills and other factories, AGENTS and CANVASSERS on good remuneration. Apply UNIVERSAL BANKING & INSURANCE CO. LTD., 17, Elphinstone Circle, FORT, BOMBAY.
A R2214

THE NEW LIGHT, the only advanced socialistic English in India with flowers of Bengal in the editorial board guarantees the highest circulation and solves all your advertising problems. Wanted selling and advertising agents in unrepresented districts. Please ask for free sample copy. Office 206, Cornwallis Street, CALCUTTA.

WANTED—AGENTS for selling the recaining shares of the Lohar Valley Tea Co. Ltd. Also a few forfeited shares are available at a discount of 20 per cent. Apply to Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY, No. 7. Mission Row Block "B" Calcutta.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"LONGODDS." Racing System that never loses. Fully Explained. Every Bet A Winning One. Rs. 5. Newspapers, Fashion Books, Novels. Books For Children. Birthday Cards. Diaries. Ephemerist, Autographs, Burglar-proof Steel Cashboxes. KING & CO., Cheapest House, Fort, Bombay.
T R2212

WANTED.

WANTED—Pasteurizing, Refrigerating and Homogenizing Plants with up-to-date Apparatus; also seamless Milk cans of various sizes and kinds. Apply with full details of various sizes. NAGINDAS AMULAKHRAI, Sukhadvala Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
R 2224

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FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

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SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased mofussil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L 206

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED—Three MUSIC TEACHERS for Karachi Municipal Schools on the following scales:—
1. MUSIC TEACHER on salary of Rs. 80 per month.
2. MUSIC TEACHER on salary of Rs. 60 plus Rs. 10 per month Local Allowance.
3. LADY MUSIC TEACHER on Rs. 50 per month in the grade of Rs. 50—2—75 plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 10 per month.

Applications should be sent to this Office before 1st April, 1930, stating (1) Age, (2) Qualifications, (3) Previous experience.

Those who have applied previously are requested to apply again.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER,
Municipal School Board,
KARACHI.
347

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF SCREWS WOOD BRASS AND IRON, DRILLS, SHOVELS, FLAT SPRING STEEL, BRUSHES SPOKE, EMERY, CLOTH, FENCING MATERIAL AND MILD STEEL OF SORTS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above during the period ending 31st December, 1930.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, FREE OF CHARGE. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of screws wood brass and iron, drills, shovels, flat spring steel and brushes spoke etc." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1930.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the Indian Trade Journal.

D. S. BURN.
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
21st February, 1930.
297

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SALE OF A GINNING FACTORY AT DEROL IN BROACH TALUKA AND A COTTON BALING PRESS AT BROACH.

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned Messrs. RAMDAS KHIMJI & CO., carrying on business at Hornby Road, Bombay, and Mr. HARIBHAI JHAVERBHAI AMIN of Broach (who until recently carried on in partnership the business of Ginning and Pressing Cotton at Broach under the name and style of the Broach Ginning and Pressing Co.), for the purchase of their Ginning Factory at Derol and their Cotton Baling Press at Broach, short particulars whereof are hereunder mentioned.

The said Ginning Factory at Derol in Broach Taluka and the said Cotton Baling Press at Broach are open for inspection by the intending purchasers.

Offers for purchase will be received by the undersigned upto the 15th day of March, 1930.

The said Ginning Factory at Derol and the said Cotton Baling Press at Broach are being sold by the undersigned for the purpose of the winding up the partnership which subsisted between them.

The undersigned will not be bound to accept the highest or any offer.

Short description of the Ginning Factory at Derol.

Land with the factory thereon with 40 gins, hydraulic Cutch press, crude oil engine, etc., at Derol in Broach Taluka, admeasuring 6 acres and 17 gunthas.

Short description of the Cotton Baling Press at Broach.

Leasehold land with a full Cotton Baling Press thereon with an opener and crude oil engine, etc., at Broach, admeasuring 1 acre and 31-1/2 gunthas.

Dated this 18th day of February 1930.

HARIBHAI J. AMIN.
RAMDAS KHIMJI & CO.
275

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913
and
In the Matter of the Nawab of Cambay Mills Co., Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
RATANLAL HIRALAL . Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Blackwell on the 25th day of February, 1930, the above-named Company has been ordered to be wound up. Mr. H. H. Wadia, the Court Liquidator, Bombay, has been appointed the Official Liquidator of the said Company.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1930.

(Sd.) KANGA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
343

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
NEXT SATURDAY
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"
A picture every Literate must See.

ONE WEEK MORE
KRISHNA FILM'S HISTORICAL PRODUCTION
BENEVOLENT BRAVERY
Featuring Miss GULAB & others.
Photo by: Mr. CHATURBHAI PATEL.
Directed by: Mr. M. D. SHAH
Revealing the fate of victims to the traps of Society Scoundrels
Deeds of Bravery—Fearful fights and Thrills.
Also
STAGE DANCE
BY
Miss KAMAL KUMARI
With Sweet Song and Music
TIME AS USUAL
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.
Next Week:
PRINCE INDEED
Surya Production.

THE RIALTO
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
MARION DAVIES
IN
THE CARDBOARD LOVER
A picture to love and laugh!

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES BLACK LATHA.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Harilal Thakar and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Madan Mohan Jugmohan and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Tulsiram Ganeshram the defaulting purchaser, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-20 p.m. (S.T.) at the corner of the Champa Gulley, Mulji Jetha Market:—

54 Bales Black Latha No. 2336, of Elphinstone Mills being balance out of 136 bales per Contract No. 1169.

GANDHI & CO.

THE
Bombay Life
ASSURANCE CO., LTD
Established in India (1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the BOMBAY LIFE before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents.

For particulars please write to:—
J. L. MEHTA,
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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE WEATHERLEY SISTERS.
In a Jazz Contortion Act with Cinema.
"DENIAL"
Featuring CLAIRE WINDSOR.

Excelsior Theatre
6-30 and 10 p.m.
PARAMOUNT'S ALL-TALKING PICTURE!
THE DANGEROUS WOMAN
WITH
OLGA BACLANOVA
CLIVE BROOK
NEIL HAMILTON
Fascinating Drama of a woman who lived for Love!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-night at Children's Matinee at 6 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
CYRIL NORTHCOTE
Presents
THE LONDON REVELS
A Show That is Different.

COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY, 8th March, 1930.
The Classic of the Indian Screen
A PRINCE INDEED.
A PRINCE INDEED.
A PRINCE INDEED.
Featuring
Miss MACKEY, Miss KELLY
MASTER TIPPOO
and
other human beings
Produced by:
THE SURYA FILM COMPANY
of
BANGALORE
AT
Krishna Cinema.
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
YOUNG INDIA PICTURE'S
Super production
TRIUMPH OF LOVE
Featuring Miss MADHURI
The famous lovely star, and supported by Mr. JAYRAJ
Directed by
Mr. NAGENDRA MUZUMDAR
Please Note:—This photoplay presents an excellent thrilling story depicting the fate of a kingdom entirely depending upon the choice of the princess whom circumstances have placed in innumerable difficulties.
Daily (4) four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Extra Show on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3 p.m.
Coming: Sagar Film Co.'s Masterpiece Picture:
"THE WEB."
Featuring Master VITHAL
Indian Douglas.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JOAN CRAWFORD
NILS ASTHER
In the flaming romance
DREAM OF LOVE
Military pomp and gay court scenes in a love story you'll never forget
ALSO
"A MILESTONE IN AVIATION"
a record flight from
BOMBAY TO DELHI
COME AND SEE
THE TAJ MAHAL OF AGRA
from 2,000 feet in the air.

AMUSEMENTS.

WELLINGTON TALKIES

TO-NIGHT — THIS WEEK!
ALL TALKING—ALL SINGING—ALL MUSICAL
Radio lashing drama of Hell-bent youth

"Half Marriage"

featuring **OLIVE BORDEN** and Morgan Farley with Ken Murray and his Vaudeville favourite merry makers 100 per cent all talking—all singing—all musical drama. The

GRAND GALA PROGRAMME
of two and a half hours includes two
WARNER SHORTS
consisting of GIOVANNI MARTINELLI REVELLERS

As the Wellington Talkies is run in association with **Messrs. MADAN THEATRES, LTD.**

You will here see the latest and the best Talkies of different producing companies.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M. (S.T.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Box Rs. 3-6; Sofa Rs. 2-4; Side Balcony Re. 1-8; First Class Re. 1-2; Second Class Ans. 9.
Seats Reserved at the Wellington Talkies every day from 10 a. m.

NEXT SATURDAY.
LAURA LA PLANTE
IN
"HOLD YOUR MAN"
an all-talking, all-singing, all-musical picture at the
Wellington Talkies
DHOBI TALAO.

"NOAH'S ARK"

NEW ORIENT SANGIT VIDYALAYA
Grant Road BOMBAY THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, 5-3-30 AT 9 P.M.
SAUNSHAYA KALLOL
AND
MRS. HIRABAI'S MUSIC CONCERT.
SATURDAY, 8-3-30 AT 8-15 P. M.
AND
SUNDAY, 9-3-30 AT 3 P. M.

New Drama — New Drama
Sadhavi Mirabai
Tickets can be had from the Theatre from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 8 P. M.

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BYCULLA BRIDGE
BYCULLA
TO-NIGHT!! — TO-NIGHT!!
1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001
Rs. — Rs.
100 FREE GIFT 100
GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY
NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 6.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Young Men's Christian Association, 55th. Annual Meeting, Wodehouse Road, H. E. the Governor attending 6-30 p.m.

Under the patronage of Lady Sykes, Toc H. Bombay Group 1, Concert in the Sir C. J. Hall, for the Scholarship Fund of the Robert Money School, 9-30 p.m.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from Bombay of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Port Said at 7-30 p. m. on the 2nd instant and left there at midnight the same day.

SMALLPOX IN BOMBAY CITY.

Monday's figures are as under. Cases 18; Deaths 5; Primary Vaccinations 114; and Re-vaccinations 886.

POSTAL NOTICE: Superscribed Mails for straits China and Japan per S. S. "Mirzapore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9.30 a. m. on Wednesday the 5th inst.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY: The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p. m. (S. T.) when a paper will be read on "Tribes and Castes of Mysore," by Mr. R. E. Enthoven.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BR. (PARSI DIV.)

—:o:—

Governor To Preside Over Jubilee Celebrations.

The annual prize distribution and first-aid and Nursing Display in celebration of the Golden Jubilee of this Division will be held on Saturday (8th inst.) at 4.45 p. m. at the Esplanade High School, Cruickshank Road when the Governor of Bombay will preside and distribute service medals and bars of the venerable order of St. John and other awards to the recipients.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS: The O. S. K. Steamer "Celebes Maru" left Moji for Bombay on March 3rd and is due to arrive in Bombay on March 29 via usual ports.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shinnon Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on February 23 and is due to arrive in Bombay on March 11 via Colombo.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Sado Mati" eft Kobe for Bombay via Ports of Call on the 2nd inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th March.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION: A meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union will be held in the Secondary Training College Hall at 6 p. m. to-day (Wednesday) when Prof J Maclean Professor of Mathematics, Wilson College) will introduce a discussion on "is school mathematics effective"?

B. N. M. MATERNITY HOME.

The followng is the report of the number of out-patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary and also labour cases in the Bai Nematoolabai Maskati Matenity Home at Kurwa road of Surat in the month of February 1930.

Men 2905, Women 2426, Children 2666, Labour 5. Total 8002

MALABAR CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.: The Malabar Catholic Association held their sixth Annual Social Gathering in the Institu to Luso-Indiano Hall, on Saturday Mr. Jos. Alex. Dias, Solicitor, presiding.

Mr. Dias traced the history of the Malabar Catholic from the time of St. Thomas. He alluded to the work done by the M. C. A. in Bombay which he said was an example for all Catholics to follow. Mr. Dias pleaded for the co-operation of the Malabar Catholics for a united Catholic action in the city. Mr. T. Nunes, Secretary, M. C. A., in proposing the Toasts said that there could be no united Catholic action in the city so long as there existed Catholic Associations based on rigid communal principles.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL: Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts two Infant Welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Deodhar at Cavel and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of February 1930 in all 1734 patients were attended to at those centres and the hospital. Out of these were 906 women 544 children, and 284 infants, 11 cases were admitted into the hospital. The average attendance being 61.5. The total No. of deliveries during the year since April 1929 was 183 32 expectant mothers were under observation.

SUCCOUR TO THE SUFFERING.

—:o:—

Council Condemns Government's Neglect.

DR. GILDER PLEADS FOR UNIVERSAL SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

After two days' recess, the Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting on Tuesday afternoon and further discussed Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale's token cut in respect of Medical Department (Transferred) which was moved on Saturday last with a view to raise discussion on Government's policy regarding the medical department. Mr. H. B. Clayton was duly sworn in as a nominated member. The Council first disposed of a small question list which was left unfinished at the previous sitting.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal (Poona), supporting the cut, complained that Government were doing practically nothing in the matter of encouraging "Ayurvedic" and "Unani" i.e. the indigenous systems of medicine. Cities and towns were getting some sort of medical assistance but villages were absolutely neglected and left to their own resources. Nothing was done to take timely precautions to prevent insanitation in places of pilgrimage.

Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi (Belgaum) said that his part, Karnatak, was very much neglected in the matter of medical facilities.

AYURVEDIC UNIVERSITY.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Satara), supporting the cut made a reference to Dr. Popat's Ayurvedic Institution, he said, was catering for the medical needs.

Sir Rustamji Vakil (Ahmedabad) thought it was painful to stand as a critic of the departments which were under the control of Ministers. He could not, however, ignore his responsibilities as a people's representative. He charged Government with utter apathy towards the medical requirements of rural areas. It was time Government extended their medical relief to these neglected areas.

HARROWING TREATMENT.

Dr. P. G. Solunki (Nominated) bitterly complained against what he called the harrowing treatment which was meted out to "Untouchables" in some of the dispensaries in district places. It was Government's duty to run to the rescue of this suffering humanity.

Mr. S. A. Sardesai (Bijapur) further supported the cut.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat) remarked that Government had made no efforts to apply the axe to the highly paid officers of the Medical Department. Their expenditure on this department was increasing every year without any consequent benefit to people, especially those living in rural areas. An attempt must be made to enlist the honorary services of physicians and surgeons rather than appointing highly paid civil surgeons in district hospitals.

REASON AND FORCE.

Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay) pointed out that in every cut moved to the medical grant, the Minister in charge had seen some force and reason. The speaker pointed out how the English Government in England consulted independent medical profession on all important medical matters. Did the Minister ever consult the independent medical profession in Bombay on any important question connected with medical department? All-India Medical Congress had protested against the attitude of Government in acting on the advice of their own paid officers without even caring so much as to consult independent medical opinion in the country.

The speaker then attacked the faulty manner in which higher posts in the Indian Medical Service were filled. For every defect shown, the Minister's excuse was that he had acted on the expert medical advice. That was the advice of the Surgeon General whom the Minister regarded as an unfailing and final authority on all medical matters.

UNION OF SYSTEMS.

Dr. Gilder the preferred to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine and examined the arguments advanced in support of these systems. The English, he said, had got a knack of carrying with them wherever they went their own systems. They would never adapt their systems to the systems of the land where they might go. That was true about their medical system also.

It was in Lord Bentick's time that an attempt was made to establish a union of all medical syystems existing in India. Dr. Madhusudan Gupta was appointed demonstrator of that union. He did excellent work. Unfortunately, his successors did not carry on the work as zealously as he had done with the result that the Union came to an end. After that no effort was made to establish such a union.

UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.

The speaker maintained that there must be one world-wide universal system of medicine, no matter what it was. They could not experiment on a number of systems simultaneously. If the Ayurvedic and Unani systems had anything like regular organisations, he would dare say that the difficulty would not have been so great. He, therefore, did not see what they could do to encourage these indigenous systems. The only thing that Government could do in this respect was to help researches into the properties of indigenous drugs.

Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Desai (Kaira) supported the cut.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat) asked the Minister to explain what the Government's policy was in regard to extending medical relief to rural areas and filling the posts of experts in Medical Service.

Mr. R. S. Asavale (Bombay) complained that labouring classes and the poor were neglected in public hospitals. They were made to lie down in the open verandahs adjoining the hospitals.

MINISTER REPLIES TO DEBATE.

Hon. Maulvi Refiuddin Ahmed, Minister in charge of Medical Department, replying to the debate said that it would be almost a herargument advanced by non-official members. Referring to the question of medical relief in rural areas he asserted, that Government were doing everything in their power to give subsidies to the private medical institutions. He gave an assurance that Government would extend medical relief to these areas as soon as funds permitted.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS.

The Minister then referred to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine for which Government support was solicited. They could not expect him, he said, to do in one year all that had been asked during the last six years. He would, however, promise the House that he would bear in mind all the suggestions made by Hon. Members during the debate and would encourage as far as possible both indigenous systems. Regarding appointments to higher posts in medical service, the Minister averred that all these appointments had been made after a good deal of deliberation and they could not be now set aside.

Rao Bahadur Kale's token cut motion was then put to vote and declared lost. The demand for a grant of Rs. 49,36,000 under "Medical Transferred" was ultimately carried.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Minister of Education made a demand for grant of Rs. 26,09,000 under "Public Health." To this Mr. B. G. Pahalajani (Sukkur) moved an amendment that the provision of Rs. 6,111 for the appointment by the Government of India of a Committee to investigate and report on the question of the control of the preparation and sale of medical drugs be omitted. The mover argued that the scope of the Committee's enquiry was very much limited. This Government should refuse to pay its share of the expenditure on this Committee unless the scope was extended.

The motion was lost.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani then moved to omit a provision of Rs. 14,700 for executive engineers, Public Health. The motion was rejected.

TREASURY BILLS SALE.

Tenders For 2 Crores Next Week.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 4th March 1930. The total amount tendered was Rs. 1,28,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-6-0 and above were allotted in full. And lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 1,26,00,000 and the average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 6-7-10 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 11th March 1930. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 14th March 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 5th March 1930 to Monday the 10th March 1930 at Rs. 98-6-6 per cent. Intermediate three months bills sold from 26th February to 3rd March 1930 amounted to Rs. 13,50,000.

Six months' Treasury Bills sold from 25th February 1930 to 3rd March 1930 amounted to Rs. 71,50,000. Six months' bills will continue to be sold until further notice at Rs. 97-2-0 per cent.

VINDICATING THEIR RIGHTS.

—:o:—

Untouchables To Enter Bombay Mandir's.

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, Hony. Secretary, Untouchability Removal League, Bombay, has sent the following letter to The Managers, of the following mandirs of Bombay, viz., Babulnath, Mumbadevi, Madhavbagh, Bhuleshawar Zawba's Ram Mandir, and Atmaram Buwas Ram Mandir:—

"Sir,—I, the undersigned, should like to inform you that I shall visit your Mandir with a batch of volunteers from the Depressed Classes in Bombay on the 9th March 1930 at about 10 a.m., with the intention of entering the Mandir with the Depressed Classes to vindicate our right of "Darshan."

Please note that we follow the principle of non-violence. I hope you will make necessary arrangements to receive us."

"AJMAL."

—:o:—

Id Special Number.

The two Urdu dailies of Bombay the "Khulafat" and "Ajmal" have issued special illustrated Id numbers which provide interesting reading. The "Ajmal" contains a number of articles which draw the attention of Muslims to their duty towards the country. The success which "Ajmal", which is an organ of the Indian National Congress, has attained in Bombay in a short time is an index to the increasing number of Muslim adherents to the policy and programme of the Congress. The number appropreately opens with a message from the Congress President. Pundit Jawaharlal writes: We are on the eve of a great national struggle greater even than the non-cooperation of a decade ago. That freedom must mean the freedom of all India whether they belong to different religious communities or are the poorest and most exploited people in the country. "Mr. S. A. Brelvi in the course of an appeal to Muslims to join the national movement for freedom says: "Their (the Muslims') preoccupation with demands for special protection of their rights and interests is opposed alike to Islamic teaching and the lessons of Islamic history. Muslims were rulers in India in spite of being in a minority and the glorious achievements of Muslims, in all parts of the world, as recorded in history, conveys the lesson that it is not numbers but the spirit of self-reliance and determination to hold aloft the torch of learning which make a people great and prosperous.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

New York, March 4.

Previous Closing Rate	15.16.
To-day's Opening Rate	15.11
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	15.05
Difference	—.11.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, March 4.

Previous Closing Rate	8.11
To-day's Opening Rate	8.09
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	8.06
Difference	—.05
Expectations	Rs. 254-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, March 4.

Silver Ready	18-12-0
Lower	0-3-0
Silver Forward	18-6-0
Lower	0-5-0

Tone of Market: India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay March 4.

1st Settlement	43-0-0
2nd Settlement	42-12-0

Changes In Nominated Govt. Members Of Council.

—:o:—

The Governor has accepted the resignation by Mr. W. Grieve of his office of member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Governor has nominated Mr. H. B. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S., being an official, to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Council Of State Meets.

NEW DELHI, March 4.

The Council of State reassembled this morning to transact official business and on the motion of Mr. Shillidy adopted a resolution on road development consequent upon the recommendation of the Road Development Committee.

The Council next passed the Transfer of Property Act Amending Bill and Contract Act Amending Bill.

The Council passed the Sale of Goods Bill and was adjourned till 6th when the general discussion on the Budget will take place.—A. P.

Volunteer Parade.

Volunteer parade fixed for to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. is postponed to Friday the 7th instant at 6-30 p.m. at the Congress House.

Hindustani Sevadal Volunteer Training Camp.

—:o:—

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Secretary General of the Hindustani Seva Dal will reach Bombay on Sunday the 9th instant specially to be in charge of the Camp.

All the Camp Volunteers are requested to call at the Congress Office between 3 to 7 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday the 8th instant to receive the Uniform.

All the Camp Volunteers should be present in Uniform at the Nappoo Hall, G. I. P. Railway, Matunga on Sunday the 9th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) sharp.

PARTY TO MR. HARTSHORNE.

—:o:—

Dohad Residents' Protest.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam writes:—The situation at Dohad regarding entertainment to Mr. Hartshorne is very grave. Mr. Meheralli is starting to-day for Dohad. Five loyalists were asked to withdrew the invitation in the name of the public. No reply has yet been received.

APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

Bhuleshwar Congress Committees Work.

The Bhuleshwar Congress Committee is trying its best to further the Congress programme. During the last month, Shriyuts Nichaldas, Bhurdial, Ganpatishankar Desai, N. B. Deshpande, K. N. Deshpande, Paranjpye, Indrajit Thakore, Vithaldas Girdhardas, Damodar Raghavji enrolled members every Sunday. In all the Committee was able to enrol 1,107 members during February. The membership at the end of the last month was 1,607.

On the 23rd ultimo, the flag salutation ceremony was performed and a meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Nariman was held on the 25th February when Seth Jamnalal Bajaj explained the message of the Congress.

The Committee appeals to the volunteers and other citizens to join in large numbers in coming fight that Gandhiji is going to launch. The Committee also appeals to the ward people to join as Congress members and discard foreign cloth.

Several workers went to enrol 76 members in house to house visit on last Sunday.

OBJECT OF FOUNDING SALEHATE AMEERA.

—:o:—

Maharani Of Rajpipla's Admires Work.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The large hall of "Salehate Ameera" was crowded by ladies and girls when H. H. the Maharani Padminikoorba of Rajpipla distributed the prizes in Salehate Ameera.

Atiya Begum in welcoming the distinguished guests said it was a calamity the way 'Education' was conducted in India, and still further a mistake in which the Women's Conferences resorted to talk rather than practical work. The whole process was tiresome, tardy, and confusing. She was forced to found this institution to prove in practice her special syllabus which was only that of five years, in which a child exhausted a profounder Matric courses in English and become quite efficient in Persian, and fairly well-established in Arabic, and one vocational subject was absolutely compulsory, which made her independent in life.

The gathering was impressed with the demonstration of the students in four languages; and with their clever handwork.

Her Highness expressed great admiration in the working of the Institution congratulated the founder heartily for her efforts and said 'If the women of India were brought up on these lines the condition of the whole country would rapidly change for better.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

WARNING TRAVELLERS TO PERSIA.

—:o:—

Precaution Against Infectious Disease.

The Persian Government has passed a resolution whereby all persons travelling from adjoining countries where there may be an outbreak of some infectious disease, to Persia, are required to possess a certificate to the effect that they have been inoculated (1) against plague at lleast 6 days (2) against cholera at least 5 days (3) against small-pox at least 16 days before their arrival at the Persian frontier. The public are therefore informed that the travellers from India should keep in their possession the required certificate so that they may be saved the delay and inconvenience occasioned in this connection at the Persian frontier.

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Grand-dad

As a youth he was a "gay young spark". As a man, he developed into a lover of good eating and good drinking. To-day he has a legacy from these years of "high living" in the shape of a "plaguy lumbago" and he has had two or three attacks of gout. At one time he suffered a lot, for ointments and plasters and so forth offended his sense of cleanliness. Now he laughs at his troubles!

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relieves him of all his pains. Moreover, since it stimulates the elimination of uric acid, the attacks are rapidly becoming less and less frequent.

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

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At the first sign of Sore Throat take a Formamint tablet every hour. Then, as well as quickly curing the Sore Throat you will prevent the onset of infectious disease.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1930.

RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.

—:o:—

Prof. H. A. Miller of the Ohio State University, who is now in India on a tour of Eastern countries, has given to the Press an interesting interview on the question of Minorities. It is said that the Professor has given to this question years of deep study, that he has tried to get the various minorities of Central Europe to solve just the kind of problems with which India is faced, and that he was associated with President Masaryk of Czecho-Slovakia in the preparation of Independence Constitution and in making provision for a definite guarantee for the political, religious and cultural minorities, which greatly helped to harmonise the various elements. It is needless to say that India would be glad to accept from him similar services for a similar purpose. The present interview, however, does not go far beyond dwelling on the importance of giving guarantees of protection to minorities. The majority community fully realises the importance of such guarantees and has already gone farther in this direction than any other country has gone. But the Professor has perhaps not yet realised what stands in the way of a complete settlement. Let him read the revised Nehru Report and see for himself if it does not give the minorities more than President Masaryk has done. Let him also judge for himself, after interviewing various leaders, what part the Government has played in helping or hindering a settlement.

We have before us a summary of the principal guarantees to Minorities in the Czecho-Slovak Constitution, drawn up in accordance with international treaties. We find from this summary that the Constitution guarantees liberty of conscience and creed (Article 121), religious and linguistic liberty to all (Articles 130-32), equal civil and political rights and equality before the law to all (Art. 128),—equality of all religious confessions before the law (Art. 124), though it is allowed that the performance of specific religious rites may be prohibited if they conflict with public order or public morals (Art. 125). Similar guarantees have been embodied in other Constitutions in accordance with international post-war treaties, some of these allowing proportional representation to safeguard the interests of minorities. But we are not aware of any Constitution allowing communal electorates or reserving jobs in the services and such other questionable claims which Minorities in ndia have been trained to advance. We would like Prof. Miller to throw more light on this aspect of the question, if not in connection with India, at least in connection with the Western countries, which he knows best. Staunch Nationalists in India including Congressmen would concede any day, as they have done before, all the claims like those specified in the Czecho-Slovak Constitution and several more. But they would never consent to communal electorates or reservation of posts in services. This view-point communalists do not appreciate at present because they are misled by existing conditions. Nor will they all appreciate it so long as the present Government dominate the situation. When the Nationalists come to dominate the situation even fairly, the communal settlement will be an accomplished fact in no time.

THE VICEROY ON ART.

—:o:—

Sir John Thompson, requesting the Viceroy to open the Fine Arts Exhibition at Delhi the other day, observed that it was the first exhibition held under the direct patronage of and opened by His Excellency. They were, he added, most fortunate to see that "it was the Government of India's policy to encourage Indian art." He cited the competition for copying of the Royal portraits recently invited by the Government, as an example, evidently, of that policy. We have already expressed our views on the unjust manner in which that competition had been arranged. If the Government of India are honestly inclined, as a matter of established policy, as pointed out by Sir John Thompson, to encourage Indian art, it will soon be evident from the procedure adopted for securing that encouragement by those who are, as the Viceroy pointed out, "concerned with the questions of decorating the large Government buildings that are nearing completion both in India and in England." The work of decorating the Viceroy's House would not, as he said, be, perhaps, far advanced, it is true, during the period of his Viceroyalty. But it is more than probable and absolutely important that the policy to which Sir John Thompson pointedly referred should, during that period, be given a concrete shape.

Fortunately, the views on art expressed by the Viceroy reveal an outlook, fundamentally broad and, in essence, catholic. Lord Irwin is, moreover, conscious of the fact that Indian art is now "standing firmly on its own feet." It needs no apology, condescension or abstract platitudes or dialectics. It is strong and free, live and distinct enough to demand, as it has demanded, recognition on its own merits. Art in India is no myth and no legend. Its historic achievements, a miracle with a continuity of centuries, its infinite variety and range are, as he suggested, "the vital atmosphere of enthusiasms on which their own souls and the souls of their brethren have been nourished." Indians were, as a matter of indisputable history,—to speak only about India's achievements in painting—mural decorators centuries before they were recognised by Westerners as "miniaturists." From Sigriya and Sittanvassal in the South, Ajanta and Ellora in the West, to Bagh and the Tarim basis in the North, from Ceylon to Tibet, the unchallengeable sovereignty of Indian art asserts itself. And, the Viceroy, when he recognises the fact that Indian art is "in a position to make a deliberate choice," is justifying historic truth as well as respecting national aspirations and demand, the demand of an importance soon to be recognised as international. For, the hard-pressed, poverty-stricken, architects, painters, sculptors, art craftsmen are yet left inarticulate. When they regain their freedom, their opportunities and strength, they will, inspired and guided by their living past, give their legitimate lead for the emancipation of subservient and distracted art, manifest at present, in a distracted world.

But the independent position which the Viceroy, justly, recognises for the free advancement of Indian art is not the position contemplated, much less recognised, by the Government of India. For, chosen to seek the advice, nay, obey the manadates, of those outside the country who have deliberately, systematically and with amazing tenacity and determination denied every legitimate chance for the advancement of the country's artistic talents. They have not overlooked Indian opinion. They have consistently and regularly, defied it. They have, tacitly and continuously, encouraged those who have conspired secretly against the national advancement of art. They have permitted "authorities" outside the country to formulate, in secret, schemes for the so-called advancement of Indian art. They have resisted Indian opinion and demands, in the open. They have damaged the schools of art and similar official and non official art institutions in India, wasted their resources and played with the lives and careers of thousands of promising architects, painters, sculptors and art-craftsmen. This is not criminal negligence. It is almost a criminal campaign. It must be stopped. It will be stopped. For, there can be only one rational object for the proposed decorations, to be carried out with the Indian ryot's money. There can be no other. If the proposed decorations, in India and in England, are not so many opportunities for the employment and advancement of Indian artists and craftsmen. India cannot be expected to take any interest in them, much less should she be expected to foot the bill for them. The Government of India may be assured that they will soon get the opportunity, if they so desire, of explaining their position. Will they explain how and when they propose to carry out the policy referred to by Sir Thompson? Will they explain why they have hitherto accepted proposals and sanctioned procedure in direct conflict with that policy?

THE GATHERING MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

According to the special cable to "The Chronicle" from New York 1,200 American newspapers have published Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's recent statement that within a few days rather than weeks there would be in India "a religious war unprecedented in the history of the world." America no doubt eagerly expects India to do, with non-violent weapons, in the twentieth century what she herself did in the eighteenth with other weapons—with such changes as modern conditions in India demand or render possible. Will India rise up to the expectations of lovers of Liberty all over the world? The next few months will supply the answer. One thing is now certain that almost every earnest patriot in India feels that the time of paprleying is gone. Will it again be said of India that after Mahatma Gandhi was clapped into jail, "not a dog barked"? It does not seem likely, to judge from the reports from Bardoli and Kaira and of the meetings held all over the country. Gandhiji's lieutenants are all busy and mean business. The "Daily Telegraph" persuades itself that "all that is best in educated India" is on the side of the Viceroy. But the meetings of the various Provincial Congress Committees tell a different tale. So will the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

ETHICS OF PUBLIC DEBTS

CONSENT—THE ESSENTIAL FACTOR.

(BY POLITICUS.)
IV.*

Having considered, in general, the nature of the Contract of Public Debt, and also the character of competence of the parties thereto, let us next examine the elements of consent and consideration. Without proper consent or valid adequate consideration, no contract can be said to complete and binding under the English common law. To some extent, the expose of the character of the parties concerned in this contract must have already prepared the reader for what follows here in regard to the element of consent. Where one of the parties to a contract is, in the theory of the law, a minor,—or otherwise incompetent validly and properly to contract for himself,—the contract, if it is to be made in his behalf at all, must be made by his guardian or Trustee; must clearly be for his benefit; and must be always subject to his ratification when he comes of age, or when the Trust is dissolved. The Government of India have, it is true, made themselves Trustees for the people of India. But the contracts of our "public debt",—or, strictly speaking, the "debt" incurred by our Government for their own reasons,—have yet to be proved to have been made exclusively for our benefit; and their ratification by the free consent of the Indian people has yet to be given. The examination of the benefit involves, of course, the scrutiny of the assets created by such borrowings, and of the occasions for such borrowing which have left no visible assets to counter-balance the burden. The reasons, or occasions, for which the Government of India have borrowed in the past; or according to which a burden of debt has been added on to the people of India; may be classified as follows:—

THE GENESIS.

(a) The beginnings of the present "public debt" of India are found in the deficit of the East India Company, which the maladministration in the business of that concern by its public servants inflicted upon that body; or which was occasioned by the projects of conquest and annexations of parts of India to the Company's dominion. When in 1858 the British Crown took over the administration of the country from the East India Company, the accumulated deficit of that body, was considered to be in the nature of the public debt of this country, and as such foisted upon us. The essence of the transaction was: that the British Crown purchased a handsome property from a confessedly bankrupt corporation, whose assets were far below the liabilities. The purchase price was fixed to be the accumulated losses of this insolvent concern, and the people of India were made, by a one-sided transaction, to bear the burden of these losses. The consideration offered by the Crown to the Company for the transfer of the Indian Empire to the former was made the nucleus of the public debt of India. In other words, the East India Company had acquired the Empire of India by means of Indan blood and money. And when the time came for it to surrender that Empire to the British Crown, it demanded compensation for its catalogue of blunders! The British Crown could afford to be generous, since the burden of that generosity was not to be borne by the British people, but by the Indians who had no voice in the matter. The exact amount of "debt" created by this transaction carried out by our "Trustee" is difficult to estimate, since, in the course of a century, India had been made to liquidate large sums of such "debts" from current revenues or from war spoils. For purposes of accounts however, we shall not be far wrong if we put that figure at Rs. 75 crores! The assets against this are nil, unless we reckon the intangible benefits of a perpetual tutelage as a benefit.

OFFICIAL INEPTITUDE.

(b) The next considerable pretext for incurring "debt" was the repeated deficit in the current finances of the country under British administration. Notwithstanding the addition of many new taxes, the British Indian financing has been anything but an economic success. The failure has been more or less artfully masked by specious excuses, which, however, can deceive no one. The fact is indisputable that large sums have been added to the "debt", simply and solely because of the ineptitude of the Anglo-Indian financiers for conducting the finances of a country like India. Take one single instance. In the five years immediately following the world war, there were accumulated deficits in current financial administration exceeding 100 crores! And though during the epoch of the Temples and the Stracheys,—those infallible master hands of the Indian Civil Service,—the scale of operations was not quite so magnificent, the tale of deficits is by no means only twenty years old in India. I dare not venture to calculate the exact amount of these revenue deficits. While the Railways were learning to make themselves "productive" assets of Government

*Previous articles appeared on February 17, 21 and 27 respectively.

deficit in Indian revenues was the rule, and surplus the exception. If an account were taken, on the basis of a Trust estate, what Court could, in conscience or law, award such "deficits" to be converted into "debts" on the Trust Estate? Let us put this aggregate at 150 crores in 70 years; let us forbear to add Compound Interest on this capital amount lost through the ineptitude, incompetence, or maladministration of our irresponsible foreign rulers, that have had hitherto the sole charge of the Indian public finance. The assets side against this burden is a sad, wide blank!

FAMINE INSURANCE.

(c) The 'third excuse' for adding to the encumbrances on the Indian people was the cost of famines. Famine is an ordinary contingency of the Indian economic life, against which any sane and sensible Government must provide as for current costs of administration. Really scientific financing would have made of it a regular insurance for a well-known risk. They did not make such a provision for a long time. When they did, they did not understand the nature of such a provision. When they came to understand the nature of this obligation, they could not always command the requisite integrity to maintain in tact what little provision they had been forced to make for the purpose. Famines have been there, in spite of the provision; and the attendant hardships no whit diminished. The relief they afford is misconceived, misdirected, misapplied. The total "debt" incurred in Famine Relief as such cannot be much below of 100 crores, taking all the famines, in all the provinces, since the establishment of the direct administration of the British Crown into consideration. Contrasted with the two preceding instances, this may, in some fairness, be admitted as a valid charge against the Trust estate. But still the assets created by this charge are pure air!

INDIA LOSES 1750 CRORES!

(d) The next most prolific occasion for "debt" increase was that of the Rupee-Exchange. Because all the revenues of the Government of India were derived in Rupees; and because a considerable,—and an increasing,—proportion of their expenditure was defrayed in sterling, they were always most anxious to maintain a sterling-rupee parity. Owing to world factors, the gold price of silver began to fall since 1870; or was it, perhaps, that the value of sterling appreciated? That meant for the Government of India, however, the collection of an ever increasing amount in rupees for the "same amount" of sterling obligations. Sensible financiers would have taken care, immediately they sighted danger, to curtail those obligations, which were the cause of so much weakness. Instead, our infallible Civilians went on "adding" to the sterling obligations of India! And for this piece of high finance, they made the country responsible for—Goodness knows what amount of "debt." For every time that they were out in their Budget calculations, they blamed the vagaries of Exchange, added to the "debt" to wipe out the deficit, and went on merrily in the same vicious circle. They could not bring their masters in England to listen to reason and agree to some scheme of international agreement, whereby the price of silver could be maintained at a definite point by the joint action of all the countries concerned in the production and consumption of silver. Singly, no country,—not even the United States,—was able to maintain such a fixed price. Jointly, they might have. But England would not agree at Brussels as elsewhere; and without the concurrence of Britain, what could her henchmen in India accomplish? They could only make rupees artificially overvalued by forbidding their free coinage. And they did so, by closing the Mint in 1893. The rupee appreciated gradually,—as a coin, not as a piece of silver. The latter continued to decline. Incidentally, the Indian peasant, with his paltry savings in the form of silver ornaments, was mulcted to the tune of some 50 per cent. to conceal the incompetence,—not to use a harsher, if a juster, phrase,—of his foreign rulers. The end was not reached even so. Exchange continued to be a fruitful field for experimentation for the currency maniacs of Britain; and India continued to pay in the shape of an invisible burden on the export

(Cotinued On Page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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His Latest Role.

The series of articles which Lord Lloyd has begun in the "Daily Telegraph" may be of some special interest to the people of Bombay. There is an irony about his stressing economic issues more than political which the citizens of Bombay will not miss. We have no doubt but he will hold forth on the vital need for bold schemes of development all over India, of course not in the interests of British capital and British machinery but solely in the interests of the poor Indian ryot. We are told that he proposes to survey the general position of India's economic activities since the early days and the development of her trade and commerce. He will no doubt tell India once again how with the advent of the benign British rule in India her cotton industry was virtually transferred to Lancashire in the interests of the Indian consumer. And he may wind up with the conclusion that in the interests of that very consumer it is but meet not to tax Lancashire whoever else may be.

Nullifying Excommunication.

The custom of giving caste dinners as part of a funeral ceremony is repugnant to one's sense of propriety. Yet such a custom still prevails in certain parts of India. Recently the Audichya Brahmin Youths' Samaj of Ahmedabad carried on a campaign against the custom. But the President of the Samaj, Mr. H. N. Thaker, who was earnest enough even to carry on peaceful picketing as part of the campaign, was excommunicated by the caste leader, one Mr. Magubhai Dalsukhram. The matter was then taken to the Court, where the caste leader was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to undergo two months' imprisonment. In most cases a wiser course would be to nullify the excommunication. The reformers in the community concerned should identify themselves with the person excommunicated in defiance of the excommunication, among other ways, by dining with him. If these in their turn happen to be excommunicated, it is certain that the ban will soon be a dead letter. Inter-communal dinners are very useful for such propaganda.

Unwanted Liquor Shop.

About 250 residents of the area adjoining Frere Road and Mint Road have addressed to us a letter, published yesterday, protesting against the Bombay Collector's proposal to open a new liquor shop for the sale of foreign liquor in that area. The signatories to that letter point out that within a radius of half a mile from the site for the proposed shop there are already no less than ten liquor shops—both wholesale and retail—and that there is absolutely no necessity to add to the number. They also point out that near the site is a Hindu school and a Hindu temple and that the residents of the whole locality strongly protest against the new shop. The Excise authorities could not be unaware of these facts. If they persist in opening the shop despite public protests, they may be presumed to care more liquor revenue than for public interest.

Revive Anti-Liquor Campaign.

The question then is what the aggrieved residents would do if their representations and protests should fail. This question concerns not merely the residents of any one ward but the whole city which possesses an unconscionable number of liquor dens. These have been tolerated far too long. We feel that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee should again take the lead in reviving a vigorous anti-liquor campaign in all or selected wards.

A Cold Cure.

"Are you taking anything for your cold?"

"Yes, boxing lessons, so that I can deal with the first man who tells me what to take for it."

SPEEDING UP INDIANISATION OF ARMY AND AIR FORCE.

INDIA IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, March 4.

Commander Kenworthy asked as to when it was proposed to commence training Indians in India for commissions in the Indian army and air force. Mr. Benn referred him to Sir William Birdwood's sympathetic examination of the problem in the Legislative Assembly on 8th March, 1928.

"SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION."

Commander Kenworthy said the matter was causing uneasiness to Britains best friends in India and asked for assurance of most sympathetic consideration.

Mr. Benn replied that he was well aware, of the importance of the matter, which he was considering.

Mr. Benn informed Kenworthy that he was ready to consider an extension of the scheme of Indianising eight units in Army as soon as Government of India felt justified in recommending it on the results achieved.

Commander Kenworthy urged the speeding up of the late Government's policy in view of the Viceroys declaration of 1st November. Mr. Benn said the matter would always receive his sympathetic consideration.

BANDABILA SATYAGRAHA.

In reply to questions in the House of Commons Mr. Benn said there had been attempts for some weeks in certain districts of Bengal to organise resistance to payment of rural taxes with the assistance or instigation of local Congress party.

According to latest information they had not been successful except at Bandabila where, however, the tax was now being collected without any difficulty. Mr. Benn said there had been recrudescence of resistance in respect of capitation tax in certain villages of Burma but it was now being collected.—Reuter.

JAPAN SURPRISED AT INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

"Hardly Compatible With Indo-Japanese Commercial Treaty."

"UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION AGAINST JAPAN."

TOKIO, March 4.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

The following cable has been sent by Viscount Shibusawa and Marquis Okuma, President and Vice-President of the Indo-Japanese Association:—

"Deeply grieved at proposed taxation on imported cotton goods. It is obviously aimed at Japanese imports and therefore it is unfair discrimination hardly compatible with the spirit of Indo-Japanese Commercial Treaty. Such discrimination against Japan is especially unfortunate considering firstly that Japan is a large purchaser of Indian produce, far exceeding her own sale; secondly Japan considering the possible Indian susceptibility refrains from taxation on pig-iron and thirdly so far the spirit of friendly cooperation guided the economic relations between Japan and India.

The proposed measure is beneficial to English industry at the expense of Japanese mills but it is difficult to see how it is beneficial to Indian mills, whereas the burden of increased taxation is bound to fall on the Indian people.

The proposal has caused particular surprise, coming as it does when cooperation of Japanese and English textile industries is being seriously discussed.

(Sd.) Viscount Shibusawa,
President,
Indo-Japanese Association.
(Sd.) Marquis Okuma,
Vice-President,
Indo-Japanese Association.

Japan Chamber's Efforts To Get Them Withdrawn.

LONDON, March 4.

Osaka.—The Chamber of Commerce has decided to ask Government to make representations to the Imperial and Indian Governments pointing out the alleged discriminatory nature of the proposed cotton duties with a view to securing their withdrawal.—Reuter.

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BOMBAY SHAREBROKERS SUPPORT COTTON DUTIES.

The following telegram has been sent by Mr. K. R. P. Shroff President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association to the Finance Member, Government of India, New Delhi and the Party Leaders of the Legislative Assembly.

"My Association warmly congratulate Government for protective duties on piece goods. Sure to help reviving textile industry and save Bombay from further ruin. General investing public warmly support Government. Earnestly hope Assembly members will likewise largely support the Bill as a special case, irrespective of any consideration for Imperial Preference as the Bill is designed to meet grave emergency for temporary period as otherwise disaster will overtake the Presidency."

INDIAN CHAMBER & COTTON DUTIES.

Welcome 15 Per Cent Increase But Oppose Imperial Preference.

In the course of a telegram addressed to the Government of India the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber. Bombay state:—

Referring to the proposed duty on cotton piecegoods Committee welcomes the increase of the general import duty to 15 per cent They note that an additional protective duty is proposed to help the cotton industry in its present position. While appreciating this desire of the Government of India to come to the rescue of the premier Industry of the country, Committee cannot help pointing out with regret that the principle of Imperial Preference, which has been opposed by practically all sections of Indian Commercial opinion, has been incorporated in the new tariff and the additional protective duty is to be levied on piecegoods from non-British countries. Though Government have made it clear that they regard this proposal merely as a special measure intended to meet the immediate emergency, Committee feel that the situation which has arisen consequent upon such a proposal is a very serious one.

OPPOSED TO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

They cannot ignore the implications of the proposal, nor the fact that the very idea of Imperial Preference has always been opposed. Committee cannot but note that taken with the Steel Protection, this measure will make a second significant precedent of Imperial Preference which cannot but involve the country in unwelcome complications, unless the strongest possible safeguards are provided to avoid these. In particular the present unavoidable acceptance of this proposal must never be construed as endorsing the principle of Imperial Preference and preamble to Bill must make this clear. In view however of the prolonged acute depression in the cotton industry, and also the appeal of the British Government, Committee see no alternative but to accept the proposal. They accordingly urge that the operation of the protective duty, excepting in its aspect of Imperial Preference, should be effective at least for five years as they cannot expect any revival of the industry immediately. They recommend that at least some substantial part of the revenue from these duties should be appropriated for the development of the cotton industry.

OPPOSITION TO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

(Continued From Page 1.)

his (speaker's) warning to him of last year had come true for the gap between revenue and expenditure had become permanent. Receipt from German Liquidation Fund should have gone to the Sinking Fund but had been utilised to cover a portion of the deficit. Two hundred and ninety-five lakhs of Reserve Fund had also been utilised to reduce the gap. It should not be forgotten that they had utilised seven and one-fourth crores of uncovered liability of Postal Cash Certificates. The real deficit was thus 881 lakhs leaving aside the revenue surplus. The accrued liability on Postal Cash Certificates had been added to the permanent debt. Thus India had lived on borrowed capitals and extraneous windfalls for the last three years. The country had reached a stage when normal growth in the expansion of revenue had come to a standstill and expenditure did not show any possibility of being checked. While world causes had been partially responsible the one and six ratio fixed in the teeth of the Assembly's Opposition was also a greatly contributory factor. Mr. Chetty welcomed increased import duty on cotton but the situation had been complicated by the introduction of Imperial preference.

Proceeding Mr. Chetty said: "I do not object to Imperial Preference simply because it is Imperial Preference.

Mr. B. Das interjected: How long since have you changed your mind?

Mr. Chetty: Nor am I prepared to accept imperial peference as a policy. (Dr. B. Das: "Hear, hear") (Laughter). No country in the commonwealth had accepted imperial preference as a policy.

NEED OF ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Concluding Mr. Chetty urged the Finance Member to regard himself as the custodian of national finance and devise ways and means of increasing national wealth and thereby the resources at the disposal of provincial Governments. Incidentally, he recommended the establishment of an economic advisory council on the lines of the Council announced by the Labour Government.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS ON THE RATIO BUNGLING.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said it was a tragedy that Sir George Schuster should be asking the Assembly to agree to fresh taxation not for the purposes of spending more money on national-building activities but for putting the finances in a solvent condition. But the ratio of 1sh. 6d. was responsible for it. Unless the Finance Member found that it was necessary to have to sell short term securities like Treasury Bills in gold standard reserves in near future it was not necessary to provide for temporary depreciation in market value of these securities out of reserve. He protested against anything being debited against revenue for these securities and provision in the Budget for £150,000 was unnecessary. The Government must depend on normal increases in revenue for expenditure on new Services. No fresh taxation was, therefore, necessary. The ratio of 1sh. 6d. was responsible for the dangerously low margin they had been having.

The Government should not have increased the salaries of officers under the Lee Concessions without considering the capacity of the country to stand fresh taxation. Alluding to miliary expenditure Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said there had been substantial fall in the price of Indian Articles required for the Army and there was also saving in sterling expenditure in London but yet military expenditure was not reduced. The Government should earmark any surplus in future years for purpose of constructive economic policy.

STEP MOTHERLY ATTITUDE.

Concluding he alluded to the cotton duties and said in this matter the Government had shown step-motherly attitude.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar said Sir George Schuster's budget was a lucid but a lurid statement. It was lucid not in the sense of sanity but of clarity. The very lucid made its luridity more obvious. Last year it was a case of cautious treading of the soft padded footfall of the tiger but this year the tiger was unrelenting and put its fingers deep into vitals of Indian people.

Mr. Kelkar wanted to know, if the sterling loan of twelve lakhs recently started was absolutely necessary and if so wheher it should have been floated in London and not in India. The budget was marked by hopeless extravagance niggardly in provisions for national building services and obstinate in the tendency to take 1sh. 6d. ratio as a settled fact.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE BY FRONT DOOR.

Continuing Mr. N. C. Kelkar accused Government of wild orgies of extravagance and for making interlocked tariff proposals which placed the country on the horns of a cruel dilemma. "If we accept the Government proposals we accept the vicious principle of Imperial Preference. If we don't we cause misery to our cotton industry. The Finance Member has said that fiscal autonomy is rock reality but I say that fiscal autonomy is a mock reality for on the present occasion Imperial Preference comes by the front door. This is on the plea of our vacant possession of Dominion Status. Taxation proposals betray callousness in the budget when there is such depth of oppression in the country. Only currency notes have not yet depreciated in value."

SIR HARI SINGH DEMANDS EXPLANATION!

Sir Hari Singh Gour said even though the Assembly had now before it the tenth budget under the reform government the military budget remained the same. He protested against this standardisation and demanded an explanation.

He added he would oppose all additional taxation and unless convinced about Imperial Preference would vote against it.—

Pandit Kunzru attacked the military budget He pleaded that the Inchcape proposals must be carried out to yield the required economy in military budget. Then again the question of heavy capitation charge had been under consideration for several years and Government had not yet come to any conclusion.

Pandit Kunzru then referred to cotton duties and said that even Dominions had not accepted the principle of discrimination against foreign goods. How could India, he added, do so.

MR. ACHARYA'S "LOVE" FOR CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. Acharya deplored the Government policy which had driven out of the House Congressmen, who if they had been kept in the House would have contributed to a better administration of the country. He traced all depression to artificial currency policy.

MR. KIKABHAI'S APPROVAL OF BUDGET.

Mr. Kikabhai Premchand gave unqualified approval to the budget. He would favour Imperial Preference as India being a producer of raw material had much to gain by organisation of Empire as a single economic unit. He disliked the increase in income-tax (Voices: Oh) as that money came from liquid resources but hoped that the Finance Member would remove taxes if financial position justified. He finally pleaded that the Government must see that law was respected.

HELPING LAME DOG OVER THE STILE.

Mr. Alexander expressed the opinion that there were indirect advantages behind the taxation proposals in the budget. But 5 per cent duty on cotton piecegoods was primarily to help the lame dog over stile. This industry did not take the opportunity of putting its own house in order. He hoped that the cotton yarn duty would be entirely abolished for it had been condemned by the Fiscal Commission and every reputable authority.

OPPOSED TO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Mr. B. Das objected to Imperial Preference in any form and was glad that Mr. Birla had expressed himself against it. The difficulties of the mill industry were not in labour troubles as Mr. Kikabhai Premchand believed but in over capitalisation and in mismanagement of the capitalists It was surprising that Sir Harisingh Gour was lukewarm in his condemnation of Imperial Preference in the hope that Indians would be meeting in London in the Round Table Conference for Reforms. India objected to paying this price and should retire honourably if equal footing without any such payment of price was not there. India did not want to quarrel with Japan but the Government of India by the Imperial Preference was dragging one Asiatic country into bad relations with another. He supported the idea of earmarking all revenue accruing from protective duties being devoted to nation building purposes.

Discussion of the Budget will be concluded to-morrow.

The President before adjourning the House till to-morrow said "I expected some one from Bombay Mill industry would speak but so far none got up. If they don't get an opportunity hereafter they must thank themselves.—A. P.

ORTHODOXY RUNS MAD IN NASIK.

(Continued From Page 1.)

amongst nearly 2,000 who have enrolled themselves as Satyagrahis. These were given white uniform and badges of Satyagrah. They then marched in a procession headed by Messrs. Ramnamde, Gaikwad, Rajbhoj, Pattpawandas and others. Dr. Ambedkar was though ailing with injuries on foot and hand received in recent accidents, went to the temple where he had a brief interview with Mr. Gordon. The Trustees and their lieutenants were conspicuous by their absence and only the police were on the spot. Dr. Ambedkar explained to Mr. Gordon the manner in which Satyagrana was to be carried on, informing him that the Satyagrahis would even court arrests, etc. in carrying out their determination. The Satyagrahis then were posted on all the four gates and were garlanded by Dr. Ambedkar. The whole scene was very touching and many of the spectators who had thronged in huge crowds, could not restrain themselves and shed tears—when they witnessed the Satyagrahis especially the women sitting in the burning sun chanting continuously the holy name of God Ram. The Satyagrahis are to sit before the temple gates from 7 a.m. to 9 pm. Elaborate arrangemests are made by the Satyagraha Committee to look to their needs. Thy are provided wit hunbrellas to protect themselves from the hot sun. In case the temple doors are opened, the Satyagrahis will claim a right of prior enty and will not allow others to enter the temple unless and until they are bodily removed or trampled down under feet. A most remarkable feature of Satyagrana is that all the communities of the Depressed Classes have taken their due share in the campaign. A huge mass of humanity was fed on the banks of the river Godavari on Sunday and Monday. Mahars, Chamars, Bhangis, Mangs all took part in the dinner without any distinction whatsoever.

The situation in the town is tense and developments are watched with keen interest.

MOVEMENT GAINING SUPPORT.

A body consisting of sympathisers with Temple entry to untouchables residing at Nasik from among the touchables has been formed in order to help the Temple Entry in all possible manner and most of the notable members of the Bar and others have joined it.

A meeting of touchables was held in Yeshwantrao Maharaj Patangan when Shree Shankoracharya Dr. Kurtkoti addressed the gathering. He expressed hopes that matters would be amicably settled and acknowledged the victory of the untouchables as they showed a remarkably well disciplined and peaceful organisation vindicating their strength in so far as they made the trustees to handover the temple to the Collector. In this connection, it is curious to see that the President of the District Congress Committee Mr. Akut has become the president of the Committee formed to resist the untouchables. It is gratifying to note, however, that Mr. Marathe, Editor of the local daily Marathi Paper, Mr. Patankar, Mr. Gadre, Mr. Abhyankar and others who are in favour of abolishing untouchability have boldly stated their views and promised their support. It is reported that they are being threatened by the priests who are up in arms and who are apprehensive that their days are numbered. Mahant Sitaram is alleged to have been roughly handled for expressing sympathy with the untouchables. It is curious that though untouchables are prevented from entering. Christians and Mahomadens are allowed access to the Temple.

20 PERSONS PERISH.

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Floods Are Spreading.

LONDON, March 4.

Toulous.—Hitherto 20 persons are known to have perished in the floods which are spreading. The outlook is very serious. The village of Castres is completely submerged.

The Mayor's house and other buildings have collapsed in Villemur which is isolated. The inhabitants are visible crouching on the roofs and desperately signalling for aid. But hitherto it is impossible to reach many of them.—Reuter.

(Continued from col. 7.)

justice is dispensed in the R. I. M. Docks.

PERSUASION AND PRAYERS.

Persuasion has failed. Appeals have brought no relief. The authorities are absolutely unresponsive and always in militant mood. They refuse to change their attitude or budge an inch. They refuse to see or recognise the growing consciousness amongst the workers. Attempts are even made to suppress the most legitimate activities of the workers. What is going to be the outcome of all this? Do the authorities and the Government realise? If the Government refuse to be reassonable, I hope the public will stand by the Dock workers.

Woes Of Bombay Dockers.

INTOLERABLE CONDITIONS OF WORK AND INSECURITY OF SERVICE.

AUTHORITIES REFUSE TO RECOGNISE UNION.

Mr. C. B. Johri, Secretary of the R. I. M. Dockworkers' Union writes:—

The condition of the workers in the Docks of Bombay is simply miserable. Almost ninety per cent of workmen are regarded as daily wage-earners. They may put twenty to thirty years' service at a stretch, but at the time of retirement they are not given any bonus, gratuity, pension or any other kind of retirement benefits. The plight of such workers can easily be imagined. They spend the best days of their life working hard in the Docks and when they arre old, infirm and unable to work, they are left out in the streets. All the higher Officials in the Docks. who consist mosdy of Englishmen and who do the least work possible, are paid big salaries and on retirement are guaranteed handsome pensions. The hardest and the least congenial work is done by the poorly paid Indian staff who are termed as daily wage-earners and who are the underdogs of the Government docks. No holidays are allowed to the workmen. "It may be Diwali, it may be Holi, it may be any other festival of the people of this land, but the Dockworkers are not allowed to enjoy them except at their own expense and that too compulsorily." The officials enjoy the Christmas and draw their big salaries. The Government gives more to the rich and takes more from the poor. Such is the irony of fate!

RECOGNITION OF UNION.

The R. I. M. Dockworkers Union was organised a few years' back and duly registered on 24th of May 1928 by the Register of the Trade Unions of the Government of Bombay under the Trade Unions Act. But the authorities have refused to recognise the Union. Persistent representations have been made to the authorities but nothing favourable has resulted. Our Liberal friends, Messrs. R. S. Asavle, M.L.C., J. P. and Syed Munwar, M.L.C., the then Vice-President and General Secretary of the Union, had an interview with. Captain Sir Edward J. Headlam Kt. C.S.I., and C., Director, Roval Indian Marine in this connection. Mr. N. M. Joshi put a series of questions to the Government in the January Session of the Legislative Assembly in 1929. Mountains were moved but nothing more than a mouse came out. A notice was ultimately put up in the R. I. M Docks that the Government is willing to recognise an official Union of the R. I. M. Docks under two conditions:

1. that the Union shall not amalgamate with other Trade Unions not composed of Government employees.
2. that Office-bearers of the Union must be employees of the Government Dock-yard.

PREPOSTEROUS SUGGESTIONS.

It was suggested that the Advisory Board of the Union might consist of non-Union members and that the Union should adopt the constitution of the Cordite Factory Labour Union of Aruvankadu with minor amendments. These suggestions from Government are simply preposterous and must be objected to by every genuine Trade Unionist for they constitute an attempt on the part of this Government to control and direct the Trade Union Movement which is an attempt to defeat the very object of the movement and ultimately to destroy it. After having agreed to the passage of the Indian Trade Unions Act in 1926, who could believe that the Government would try to go back upon the same in 1929 or 1930 Provision the Indian Trade Unions' Act only says: "Not less than one half of the total number of the Officers of every registered Trade Union shall be persons actually engaged or employed in an industry with which the Trade Union is connected."

The R. I. M. Dock Workers Union has hardly ever had more than four to five outsiders out of a total strength of twenty to twenty-five officers. Yet the Government of India are not satisfied and here are they dictating to the Union not to have a single outsider as office-bearer of the Union. The attempt of the Government of India to-narrow down the limitation of the Indian Trade Unions Act in this back-door manner is not only ungraceful but unconstitutional too.

ATTEMPT TO SMASH UNION.

That the Government of India is not willing to allow the Trade Union Movement to grow spontaneously and on its own lines and is anxious to keep it under its own benign control is quite evident from the fact that the authorities have not only been trying to discredit and kill the R. I. M. Dock Workers' Union by persistantly refusing it official recognition but have at the same time been making feverish attempts to start another rival union inside the Docks which will work under the guidance and control of the Dock authorities. Offers of free office and allurements to the important workers of the R. I. M. Dock Workers' Union have repeatedly been made. The workers understand the game and they have not fallen into the official trap. The one day's recent protest strike has so frightened the authorities that they have with hundred-fold vigour since then started a regular campaign in the Docks to break up the Union.

COMPULSORY LEAVE.

Apart from no permanent service (inspite of putting in 20 and 30 years' service), no gratuity, no provident funds and no holidays, there are other practices which do not let the Dock workers rise above the starvation level. When there is slackness of work in the Docks the workmen are sent on compulsory leave by departmental heads and only as many workmen kept engaged as are absolutely necessary for the work. This intolerable practice of sending men on compulsory leave without wages for as many days as the authorities please known as "Palli," becomes more intolerable owing to the fact that the Departmental heads keep their favourites engaged on the work and without consideration of seniority of service or any other basis send other workmen on compulsory leave. If extra men are not blindly engaged at the time of boom or the slackness of work divited amongst the workers equally the evil can be mitigated to a very large extent. But when the representation on behalf of the workers was made by the Union to the Authorities they would not even reply. How could they? They have not recognised the Union and therefore replying to the Union would lower their prestige.

PROTEST STRIKE AND VICTIMISATION.

The workers gave notice that they would go on a day's protest strike to draw the attention of the Government and the public towards their grievances if the authorities did not redress them. Still nothing was done. Workers went on strike on the appointed day to demonstrate their feeling. The authorities ought to have taken a warning from the almost unanimous strike in the Docks and a lesson from the peaceful behaviour of the strikers. Instead they have started a reign of terror in the R. I. M. Docks. About thirty active workers of the Union were discharged after the strike and others are being victimised by regularly being sent on "Pali" (compulsory leave without wages) since then.

JUSTICE AND ADMINISTRATION.

So much is made of British sense of justice and British capacity for administration. How they operate in the Bombay Docks shall be evident from the following two instances. One John Albuquer, hydraulic fitter, was assaulted by a Policeman on the gate and when he reported the matter to the Gate keeper the latter instead of saying anything to the policeman remarked that he would lock him (John Albuquer) up and reported John Albuquer, to Assistant Engineer, Mr. Kierr, who without making enquiries into the matter sent John Albuquer on to his Second Assistant Mr. Clark who suspended John Albuquer, for one weak. John Albuquer had been faithfully serving in the docks for 13 years.

Another instance is typical of the manner in which British officials treat the sons of the soil. On 22nd November 1929 nineteen workmen were working near a stair-case in the Factory Machine Workship, Lieut. T. Kierr, 1st Asst. Engineer was going down the staircase while he saw a small brass piece one inch in diameter falling somehow by his side. He imagined that some workmen had tried to hit him and, therefore, enquired of the men working near the staircase as to who had thrown that brass piece on him. The workmen were busy in their work and they had not noticed at all as to now that brass piece had fallen. They naturally could not give any name. Thereupon Lieut Kierr immediately made a remark on the tickets of all these nineteen workmen that they should not attend the workshop till they gave the name of the man who had tried to hit him. So nineteen hard-working and honest workmen were suspended at the sweet will of a whimsical official who imagined that somebody had tried, to hit him with a small brass piece of one inch diameter. Lieut. Kierr ought to have at least tried to think that if a poor workman could have the courage to hit a British military Officer, he would not hit him with a small brass piece incapable of causing even a bruise. This is how the administration works and the

(Continued in column 5.)

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ETHICS OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

(Continued from page 6.)

of her produce all through the period of artificially enhanced exchange value of the rupee. Exactly how much loss the Indian people have suffered through the depreciation of their silver stocks in this way; and through a secret tax on their exports, we shall never know. If we take our exports to average 200 crores per annum in the last 35 years, on which the artificially enhanced rupee has made the Indian producer lose 25 per cent.,—a most modest basis for calculating,—we have suffered material loss in this direction only of 1750 crores! And this without counting compound interest on this capital loss! The loss on the silver stocks must aggregate not less than 500 crores. Even the direct losses due to exchange, and openly admitted as such in the accounts of the Government of India since 1875, would exceed 50 crores. When, for a little while, the tables were turned by reason of the world-war, the Indian Government disowned their solemnly made bargain in respect of the maintenance of the exchange value of the rupee; and declined to shoulder such "losses" for one or two years as their own incompetence had brought about.

Incidentally our Public Financiers may be presented with this instance of the nature and degree of public faith our Government have preserved in the past with the Indian people, especially when these financiers are waxing eloquent on the evils of resolutions for debt repudiation passed by the Indian National Congress. Where was their sense of public decency and of commercial integrity, when they played havoc with the standard of value in India? When would they account for the losses inflicted by their own incompetence and blind perversity in the matter of exchange, while they are setting our figures of Indian "indebtedness"? In one form or another, at one epoch or another, this one source of mischief alone must have occasioned, in the aggregate, hundreds of crores of losses—only a part of which is openly converted into "debt" for the people of India. Is this "debt" a fit case for any Court of Justice to charge the property of the Trust, because of the sins of commission and omission of the Trustee? Whether concealed by additions to tax-burdens; or displayed as net deficit, the exchange losses must never be overlooked in making up the national statement of accounts during the period of the Trust. I estimate, very hesitatingly, that loss at 100 crores to the Exchequer alone, either as net "debt" caused by exchange difficulties for fifty years; or as burden of taxation added in those years to avoid such deficit. Against this "debt" also the assets are, of course, imaginary. And in this, please note, I take no account of the far greater loss inflicted on the silver wealth of the poorest peasant in the world, or damage done to him on the export of his produce.

MILITARY ADVENTURES.

(e) War, and military adventures, are, of course, the unending source of fresh "debt" burdens every year on the Indian people. Those wars were never, never, of our seeking; and, still more emphatically, never for our benefit. Our Government waged Britain's wars on our frontier at our cost in blood and money. And when it came to any benefit, e.g., the oil concessions in Burma.—it was, of course, the British capitalist who secured it, and obliged us by opening up this fresh avenue of employment, on cooly terms, for our teeming millions! How much "Debt" has been caused to India by Britain's wars? The last War alone added nearly 200 crores of such debt. The Afghan Wars meant 50 crores at the least; and the cost of preparedness for such wars must have meant at least 500 crores in the last fifty years! In that I do not include the cost and losses of our "strategic" railways, nor of port defences. Shall we call this aggregate 800 crores in seventy years? Is this a just "Debt" to be foisted by a Trustee on the Trust estate? No assets, as usual.

DUTCH AIR SERVICE TO BATAVIA.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 4.

Rugby.—Mr. Benn was questioned regarding the causes of the delay in granting permission to the Dutch Air Service to Batavia to carry out a further series of flights over that portion of the route which lies over Indian territory.

He replied that it had not yet been possible to authorise a regular service across India owing to the incompleteness of the ground organisation though some trial flights had been permitted. The question of permitting further flights was now under reference to the Indian Government.—B.O.W.

WHITLEY COMMISSION IN MADRAS.

—:o:—

"No Racial Discrimination On M. & M. Ry."

MADRAS, March 3.

The Whitley Commission commenced taking evidence at Madras to-day, at the Presidency College. The Commission divided itself into two panels, one for recording evidence relating to railway questions and the other on matters of other interest. The first was presided over by Sir Alexander Murray and Mr. Srinivasa Sastri presided over the non-Railway Panel. Mr. Whitly is unable to attend the Madras sittings of the Commission owing to the state of health of Mrs. Whitley, at Calcutta.

Giving evidence before the railway panel, Mr. F. B. Wathen, Agent, M. & M. S. Railway, stated that his Company followed the Railway Board's suggestions as far as possible for improving labour conditions. Questioned by Mr. Joshi whether there was racial discrimination on the M. & S. M. Railway, Mr. Wathen replied in the negative.

The non-Railway Panel first examined Dr. P. J. Thomas, Professor of Economics, Madras University. He laid stress on the need for the introduction of legislation to prevent sweating. Mr. Sesha Iyengar, examined, on behalf of the Madras Panel of Lawyers, said that knowledge of the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act had not spread sufficiently among workers. He suggested that the Labour Commission should see that compensation was paid in every case of accident coming under the Act. He wanted the Act to be revised on the lines of the English Act.—A.P.

CONCERN FOR SOVIETS' RELIGION.

—:o:—

COMMONS MUCH AGITATED.

LONDON, March 4.

Rugby.—Replying to questions in the House of Commons regarding the Soviet Government's treatment of religion, Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, said that he was prepared to lay on the table a White Paper containing the translation of the Soviet decree of April 8th last regarding religious associations. The British Ambassador's report had only reached him to-day and he had not yet had time to consider it. He was prepared to consider making some statement to the House on the matter as soon as possible.

THE DECREE.

Asked from what source the Ambassador obtained his information, Mr. Henderson said that he did not want to be misunderstood. The decree which he had mentioned was a public document.

Further pressed on the subject, Mr. Henderson added: Anything I say on the subject must very largely be dictated by the interests of those concerned and the interests of the public service."—B.O.W.

NEW LORD COMMISSIONER OF ADMIRALTY.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 3.

Rugby.—The Admiralty announces the appointment of Admiral Sir Frederick Field to be Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Chief of the Naval Staff in succession to Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, to date from about the first July.—B.O.W.

NAHAS PASHA TO LEAD EGYPTIAN DELEGATION.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 4.

Rugby.—Questioned regarding the forthcoming negotiations for an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, said: "The Egyptian Delegation will be headed by the Egyptian Prime Minister and will, I understand, include the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Finance and Public Works. They are due to arrive in London during the week beginning 24th March."—B.O.W.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 4.

Mr. Gillett said that figures, in round numbers, of attendance at the London Section of the British Industries Fair were home buyers 150,000 against 111,000 in 1929: Overseas buyers 480 against 3,700: and public, 51,000 against 32,000. The attendance at the Birmingham section, for all classes was 150,000 against 120,000 in 1929. Reports from both London and Birmingham indicated that the results compared very favourably with business done last year.—B.O.W.

New Afghan Minister's Arrival At Karachi.

—:o:—

KARACHI, March 3.

The new British Envoy and Minister to Afghanistan, Mr. R. R. Maconachie arrived here last evening by Air Mail from Baghdad where he had gone to consult Sir Francis Humphreys, the late British Minister at Kabul.—A.P.

WELSH COALFIELDS.

—:o:—

Improved Outlook All-Round

LONDON, March 3.

The trading results of South Wales Coalfield in the three months, November, December and January, were most satisfactory for any period since April, 1924. The credit balance was 9.94 pence per ton as compared with the debit balance of 2.43 per ton in the preceding quarter.

IMPROVEMENT.

The improvement in the output over the corresponding period a year ago was 14 per cent. For the twelve months, ending January, the output was 11 per cent. greater than that in the preceding twelve months.

Exports for the quarter were 18 per cent. higher than that twelve months before and for the year, 16 per cent. higher than in the year ending January, 1929. The owners' statement on ascertainment attributes part of the improvement in the position to effects of derating and freedom from Labour troubles.—B. O. W.

MOTOR RUNS OVER CHILDREN.

—:o:—

Sitaram and Vishwanath, two children, were playing at Bhuleshwar when they were run over by a motor car driven by Nabiulla Sardar Khan. The police removed the injured children to the G. T. Hospital for treatment and arrested the driver who will be placed before a magistrate for alleged rash and negligent driving.

HOSPITAL AT DUMAS.

—:o:—

To perpetuate the memory of the late Nawabzada Abdul Karim Khan, youngest brother of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Sachin, who died at Calcutta, it was decided lately to erect a hospital in the suburb of Dumas in his memory for which subscriptions of Rs. 18,000 have been promised.

The foundation-stone was laid on the 27th February by Sardar Nawab Mir Muzeffer Hussein Khan Saheb. The State being in mourning the ceremony was of a very quiet nature.

French Airman Sails For Marseilles.

—:o:—

M. Maurice Rossi,, French mechanic sailed for Marseilles on Saturday. It will be remarked that while flying from Paris to Saigon with Lebrix as the result of a crash near Thaton in December last Rossi was injured necessitating his detention in Rangoon Hospital since then. Rossi while in hospital received the Cross of the Legion of Honour from the French Government.—A. P.

All-India Women's Conference Day.

—:o:—

DELHI, March 3.

The Delhi Women's League will celeberate the All-India Women's Conference Day on the 8th inst., when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Mrjlal Nehru, Mrs. Arafali and others will deliver lectures.—Free Press.

COBBLER OPPOSES PLEADER.

—:o:—

Assam Council Bye-Election.

MAULVI BAZAR, March 3.

The latest to seek election to the Assam Legislative Council is Babu Chiratan Muchi, who is a cobbler by caste and professsion. He wishes to represent South Sylhet rural constituents, and his nomination paper has been accepted. His opponent is a local pleader.—A.P.

Derailment On B. N. Railway.

The Coal Manager, Adra, B. N. Railway, wires under date the 3rd: "At about 11-52 hours to-day train number 211, a goods train, collided into a material trolly a mile 99-22 between Chandrakona and Salboni. The trolly was smashed and the engine and four wagons derailed. The line is blocked between the two stations and will probably be cleared by 4 hours to-morrow. The 15 Down and 16 Up Passengers will be transhipped."—A.P.

Womens Conference Day Celebration In Baroda.

BARODA, March 3.

A correspondent writes:—The Baroda Women's Association held a public meeting last evening to celebrate the All-India Women's Conference Day under the presidency of Princess Kamala Devi Gaikwar. Mrs. Modak and Mrs. Sarala Mehta spoke on the aims of the Conference.

The All-India Women's Conference Day was also celebrated in almost all the important towns of the State such as Amreli, Pa'an, Mehsana, Visnagar, Dabhoi and Karjan, etc., where meetings of women were held.—A.P.

THE LATE MR. H. M. MEHTA

—:o:—

(BY K. H. E. TARAPORE.)

Mr. H. M. Mehta, Barrister-at-Law, is dead, but his sweet memory will remain as an ever-enduring monument of culture and goodness in the bosoms of those with whom during his lifetime the late gentleman came into contact with. In him the Angel of Death chose a man whose untimely removal from this transitory wilderness will be mourned from the very depth of the sorrowing heart of his friends and professional brothers. Mr. Mehta was a born gentleman, and he maintained till his last days the traditions of the Bar they scrupulously and unflinchingly. He was a sincere and a genuine friend, with much depth of feeling for those whom he saw struggling to maintain their existence at the Bar. His fellow-feeling, his courtesy, his single-mindedness, his nobility are marked him out as one who always become the dear one of all. His cultural attainments were proportionately much greater than were indicated by his success at the Bar. He had a first class career, and was placed in the first class at the Bar-final examination in England. He served with great credit as a professor of Law in the Government Law School, 10 years ago, where his devotion to his duties, his great care for the welfare of those students, whose destinies were committed to his charge, were seen at its highest. He worked out a little volume on Criminal Law for the benefit of the students and freely distributed those booklets for the guidance of his students. The late Mr. Mehta also served with equal distinction as the Deputy Registrar of the High Court till Fate removed him as victim to retrenchment policy. Every friend of his was perfectly unhappy to see a genletman of his attainment, character, personality and devotion to duty removed without any cumpunction. But his retiring nature and contented soul never grumbled at all at the injustices done to him. Further he acted with perfect grace for nearly a year as the Deputy Sheriff of Bombay, in which capacity he was as outstanding as he was in the other offices. He was a large-hearted host, and an obliging friend, ever ready with his consoling thoughts, for those whom he saw suffering. The touching reference which the Hon. Mr. Justice Rangnekar made in his memory, amply illustrate the late gentleman's ability and character. Meanness and double dealing policy, which has been the habits of the self-aggrandising world, the late gentleman hated from the core of his heart. His was the clean life and his motto was cleanliness is next to Godliness and this apathy on his part for any everything dishonourable kept him where he began with. But there is the highest reward that late Mr. Mehta earned during his lifetime is that he shone out as a monument of honesty and cultural greatness. He was detached from any unseemly conduct, very devotional to the cause he espoused, and very honourable in his domestic and social life.

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Marjorie McKenna AGE 16—

and 9 years before

Feb. 25, 1918. Age, 7 years 5 months: weight, 1 st. 11½ lbs.

BEFORE TAKING VIROL

April 21, 1918. Age, 7 years 7 months: weight, 2 st. 11½ lbs.

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PARTY TO MR. HARTSHORNE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Invitation cards have been issued and distributed among some Dohad gentlemen under the signatures of Messrs. Daudbhai Mohmadalli Mullamitha Wala, Kazi Raffiuddin Amiruddin, Surajmal J. Gandhi, Girdharlal Bhikhabhai, and Khan Saheb Manekji Fardunji, under which they have requested the gentlemen to attend a Garden Party to be given at 5-30 p.m. on 5th March, 1930, to Mr. Hartshorne, the Collector of Panch Mahals, and his wife. It is stated in the cards that this Garden Party is to be given by the residents of Dohad on the eve of Mr. Hartshorne's departure home on long leave. It is to be noted that no public meeting of the residents of Dohad was held and that no authority was given to the above-named five gentlemen by Dohad residents to give any such party to Mr. Hartshorne. Most part of the Dohad residents is unwilling to give such party. Still it is regrettable that the above gentlemen have dared state in the cards that Dohad residents give this party. This is quite absurd. The Dohad residents have no concern at all with this party. The party will be treated as a private one from these 5 gentlemen on their own account and not from Dohad residents.

A public meeting of the Dohad citizens was held in Gandhi Chawk at Dohad at 8 p.m. on the 2nd instant, and it was unanimously resolved that Dohad citizens had not authorised the above gentlemen to give such party to Mr. Hartshorne; that they had no concern at all with this party and that the party should be treated as one from these 5 gentlemen on their own account.—Yours, etc.,

D. B. PAREKH.

Dohad, March 3.

RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While reading the B. B. & C. I. Railway's advertisement re: tenders for the contracts of Indian Refreshment Rooms at its new Bombay Terminal Station, it suggests me to inquire why a room that is intended to be used by all the communities (except Hindus) such as Christians, Jews, Parsis, Mahomedans, etc. be called "Mahomedan Room"? If no better name could be used to distinguish it from a "Hindu Room" will it not be more appropriate and respectful to the users thereof to have it styled "For Non-Hindus"'. The public will then have three classes of rooms marked "Refreshment Rooms (for persons of European habits and food), "Hindu Refreshment Room" (and "Non-Hindu Refreshment Room" as the case may be. Further, at stations where only tea stalls are provided the practice of all the Railways in India seems to be, to have the Boards put up indicating "Hindu tea" and "Mahomedan tea". At the latter stall men of all caste and creed (except Hindus) have to take tea at stations where there are no Refreshment rooms and it would be in the fitness of things if all the Railways conjointly adopt at the Railway Conference to have a uniform style of marking such stalls with only words "Tea".

I hope the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway will make a start at their new Bombay Terminal Station.—Yours, etc.,

GUSTAD JAMSHEDJI.

Ahmedabad, Feb. 24.

NEW LIQUOR SHOP IN JER MAHAL.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Prohibition has been the slogan of both the Government and the Excise Ministers from the time the reforms came into operation, but when one comes to investigate, the result is otherwise. Who is to blame? The officials or the Ministers? It appears to me that our Ministers are made of soft clay and easily fall victim to official pressure. That bug-bear of "prestige" hinders them from taking a right and a strong step. Meseems that is the only explanation one can give for this sad state of affairs.

On the royal road of Kalbadevi, just in the vicinity of schools, colleges, churches, temples and fire temples, a number of offices of legal practitioners and buildings thickly populated by respectable citizens, a foreign liquor "on" shop was opened last November in Jer Mahal on premises formerly occupied the renowned book-sellers of our city, Messrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, for a number of years. The premises remained vacant for some months, none stepped in. The Excise Department came to the rescue of the landlord by licensing them for a liquor shop. Oh! what an irony of fate; instead of drinking at the fountains of Longmans and/or Macmillans the public are offered an opportunity for drinking at the fountains of Johnnie Walker or Daniel Crawfords. But do the public accept their offer? I say not, as is evidenced by the strong and emphatic protests lodged with both the Ministers and the Commissioner of Excise. These protests are not only from the general public, but also from eminent lawyers and educationists such as Principals of High Schools and Rectors of Colleges. I must not omit the priests but they are in duty bound to protest. Even the Commissioner of Police has his veto against the shop, but 'cui bono"? all these protests. The Excise Commissioner's wish overrides them all, it rules and rules pre-eminently.

What should I say to this. I lack expression. The Minister has been approached before and after his tour, pros and cons have been weighed and his decision which he is holding in the balance is awaited with avidity. May I tell him to be firm and stand up to his slogan of "Prohibition."

A similar muddle was created some two years back near the Choupatty Band Stand, protests were raised as usual and the Minister then looking to the public feeling came to their aid and removed the license.

Let us see how our present Minister acts in this case which certainly stands on a firmer terra for abolition May he wake up and discharge his duties towards his electors faithfully.—Yours, etc.,

KALBADEVI RESIDENT.

BENCH AND BAR.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I hope you will please insert in your next issue the following little incident that took place lately in a Court as it is necessary in the interest of the Bar and the Bench in general:—

On an application under the Guardian and Wards' Act by the father of a minor girl for her restoration to him from the custody of the opponent who claimed to be the husband of the minor, the Court ordered the minor to be produced before it and she was accordingly produced in Court and the Court began to examine the minor.

Court: Where were you living before you came here?

Minor: With my husband

Court: Are you married?

Minor: I am married.

Court: Who is your husband?

Minor: The opponent.

Court: Are you willing to go to your father?

Minor: No.

Court: Why not?

Minor: He has quarrelled.

But the Shirastedar by mistake interpreted: He has quarrelled with me."

Here the pleader for the opponent suggested to the Court that the translation was not correct and that the minor did not state with whom she had quarrelled.

Court: Don't interrupt.

Pleader: I only wanted to bring the mistake to the notice of the Court.

Court: I say don't interrupt. You should have taken the permission of the Court before interfering.

Pleader: My suggestion was an implied request for permission to interfere.

Court: You should have waited till the examination by the Court was over.

Pleader: I thought it proper to draw the attention of the Court when.

Court: Don't protest. You should learn manners.

Upon this the pleader had to keep quiet till the examination by the Court was over and when the minor was then questioned again as to with whom her father had quarrelled, she answered "with my husband".

Court: Did he quarrel with you?

Minor: No.

If the opponent's pleader had not interfered and had waited till the examination by the Court was over and then tried to bring the mistake to the notice of the Court the applicant's pleader may have taken objection and the Court too would have said: "Were you sleeping all the while? Why did you not bring it to my notice then and there?"

From the above it is easy to see who needs the advice more. It is desirable that the treatment by the Court of its pleaders should be more sympathetic and courteous.—Yours, etc.,

A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

BOMBAY AND MADRAS. EXPRESS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the time Mr. Alexander Muirhead the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P., then the Agent, of the South Indian Railway, and now the Managing Director in London of the last named Railway, took the initiative of organising a new train called the "Punjab Mail" and also of working its Poona Mail at a much accelerated speed, most of our Indian Railways have actively been progressing in the matter of speeding-up their Mail and Express trains. From the latest speed analysis before us, the daily "Frontier Mail" of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has beaten all the past records. The public having connections with Southern India and Ceylon will welcome the announcement made in the press that in the class of high-speed trains one more is to be added from the 1st of March next and that is, the Bombay, Madras Express. I need not go into the details of earlier events regarding the origin of this train, but in passing would observe that in December 1923 a proposal on the lines similar to those to be adopted now was first laid before the joint Administrations of the G. I. P., M.S.M. and S. I. Railways, but the first two which are primarily concerned in the matter, rejected it. However, in February 1926 the subject again camp up before the G. I. P. Railway' Advisory Committee and after a prolonged delay consequent upon correspondence with the Postal and Railway Departments and several Chambers of Commerce the contemplated Bombay-Madras service has become an accomplished fact. Owing to the existing Mail trains leaving Bombay and Madras at night, their accleration the joint Railways thought impossible as an attempt in that direction would take the trains to their respective treminus at a small hour in the morning. Hence, I had proposed an acceleration of the day trains to be called "Mails." Under the new arrangement, however, the present names remain unchanged and a faster service is to be provided on "Express" trains each way. So long as the public get a faster train between Bombay and Madras, they are not concerned whatever names the Railway administrations call the trains by, although it may seem anomalous that an "Express" should do the distance of 794 miles between Bombay and Madras in 7 hrs. and 5 mts. on the Up journey and 4 hrs. 50 mts. on the Down journey less than the Mail. I must own that my endeavours to have the Bombay-Madras service speeded-up would never have attained success had not Mr. Rogers the then Postmaster-General, Bombay at the instance of Mr. Sams the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs undertaken in 1927 to provide for the carriage of mails by both the trains i.e., Mail and Express instead of restricting it to the Mail only as at present. The matter having progressed to that extent, the public fully expected the Postal Department to introduce an additional mail service between Bombay and Madras simultaneously with the running of the accelerated Express trains each way, which, however, as the Postal Department informs me now it is not going to do. In reply to an urgent enquiry from me the Postmaster-General, Bombay, in his letter No. ME/55 dated 25-2-30 states"..... that so far as Bombay is concerned correspondence will be received from Madras by the accelerated Madras Express and delivered the same afternoon. Mails will be despatched by that train in both the directions but no sectional mail service will be established for the present." The reply though not quite clear in all its details affecting through mails via Bombay and via Madras, is most disappointing in-as-much as places on the route other than Bombay, and Madras will not get the advantage of the additional mail service as was originally intended. It is rather premature at this stage to hazard an opinion as to what led the Postal Department to fall back to its promise on which assurance only the Indian Merchants' Chamber had urged on the Railways concerned to provide a speedy mail service. However, on receipt of detailed timings affecting junction stations one can be in a better position to determine the possibilities or otherwise of pressing the Postal Department to keep to the original arrangement agreed to by Mr. Rogers.—Yours, etc.,

P. E. GHAMAT.

Bombay Grant Road.

February 27.

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KINGS TO MEET ON WARSHIP.

—:o:—

Iraq And Nejd

BAGHDAD, Feb. 13.

It seems fairly certain now that the meeting between King Feisul and King Ibn Saud will take place in about a week's time. At all events all arrangements are being made to this end.

There are many questions to be settled between Iraq and Nejd; how far it will be possible to settle or even to discuss them in any detail at these conferences is as yet uncertain.

QUESTION OF REBELS.

First, there is the question of the disposal of Ibn Mashhur and his followers, who surrendered in Iraq territory just before Christmas and who are still interned under supervision of the Iraq authorities. Ibn Mashhur hunted with the Akhwan rebels during the greater part of last year, but is by origin a Syrian of the Ruwallah tribe. His case is therefore different from that of the rebel leaders who have been returned to King Ibn-i-Saud.

Secondly, there is the claim of the Iraq shepherd tribes to the loot that has been taken from them by the Akhwan rebel tribes during the past two years. The rebels who surrendered in Koweit were returned to King Ibn-i-Saud with all their livestock, much of which was the rightful property of the Iraq tribes. The Iraq Government naturally except that the claims of these tribes will now be met by King Ibn-i-Saud and their property returned.

RECOGNITION.

More fundamental than these questions, however, are the questions of mutual recognition and of the desert posts. It will be remembered that Sir Gilbert Clayton's negotiations with King Ibn Saud in 1928, broke down over the question of the police posts built by the Iraq Government in the southern desert for the better administration of the desert tribes. King Ibn Saud claimed that the building of the Busaiya posts which is 75 miles from the frontier was a violation of the agreement previously concluded between the two Governments not to build fortifications, etc. on the wells "in the neighbourhood of the frontier." This the Iraq Government could not admit and no settlement was reached on this or any of the other questions in consequence.

King Ibn Saud has therefore never been recognized by Iraq as King of the Hedjaz and Nejd, nor does he recognize the Iraq Government. The meeting of the Kings should at all events show the way to mutual recognition and that would be a great step forward. With representatives at each other's capitals, the two Governments would have the machinery for thrashing out the other questions to be settled—questions affecting tribal grazing rights on the frontier and so on.

The result of the meeting will be awaited with great eagerness, not only in Baghdad but throughout the East.—"Muslim Outlook."

PERIL TO PEACE.

The peace of the world depends on the Near East and peace in the Near East depends on a fair settlement of the Zionist question, declared Ameen Rihani, Syrian poet and friend of Ibn Saud, King of Hedjaz and Nejd, in an address at the luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association held in New York. The subject was "Palestine."

DECLARATION AT THE BOTTOM OF TURMOILS.

Unless the Balfour Declaration regarded by him as at the bottom of the trouble in the Near East, is revoked, Mr. Rihani said, more uprisings of Arabs would occur in Palestine. The bands of Ibn Saud would make trouble in Transjordania and there would follow an uprising of Muslims in India against Great Britain, in Syria against France, in the Riff against Spain and in Tripoli against Italy.

The mainspring of the Arabian revolt, the Syrian poet asserted, would be the dictators of Turkey, Persia and Arabia who did not favour the attempt of European nations to dictate the policy in the Near East.

PRICE OF ARABIAN SUPPORT.

In arguing against the Balfour Declaration, Mr. Rihani said it was a pledge made to the Jews a year after and a year before pledge of independence were made by British representatives to the Arabs. As the price of Arabian support against Turkey in the World War, Sir Henry MacMahon, then British Resident in Cairo, agreed late in 1916 that the British Government would agree in the formation of an Arabian Empire in which said Mr. Rihani, Palestine was to be included. The Balfour Declaration was made in 1917. In 1918, a second pledge to the same effect was made.

BRITAIN MUST BREAK PROMISE.

"Both Arabs and Jews should try to help the British Government out of this embarrassing situation," continued Mr. Rihani. "Let the Jews help the Arabs in demanding revocation of the declaration and the greatest difficulty in the way of a peaceful settlement will be removed. If Great Britain breaks its promise to the Jews as it did to the Arabs the Arabs will be satisfied."

"SILENT IBN SAUD."

Mr. Rihani then referred to the "silent Ibn Saud", dictator of Arabia, whose policy was a "waiting one."—"Muslim Outlook."

BOMBAY DRAINAGE AND OUTFALL.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read carefully the report of the Commissioner's Scheme for the Drainage of the North of the Island and its adoption by the Corporation last week. One peculiarity I have come to notice in the course of its discussion and adoption was the almost absence of any engineering talent participating in its decision.

Dr. Viegas was heard to hammer at his pet Scheme of Love Grove Pipe Extension. This has been thrown out times out of number by Municipal Engineers and all the experts that were consulted. No doubt it should be so.

The Commissioner thumpingly impressed upon the Corporators the benefits and advantages of the Worlee Point Scheme with partial activated sludge process. The fascination inspired by Dr. Fowler's demonstration of his activated sludge process was shared by the City Fathers. All the amendments that were proposed were negatived in favour of the adoption of the Commissioner's Scheme.

The area required for drying the sludge from Mr. Watson's 200 acres has come to be dwindled down to 9 acres, without realising the danger of the reduction to such a restricted area. When the whole of the North of the Island comes to be built over and populated it was not laid down that the area may be extended. Did the Corporators consider what would be the condition of dry weather accumulation on 9 acres when the full brunt of the monsoon for nearly 4 months of the year is felt. So it seems part of the scheme that Love Grove will be utilised every year for the monsoon overflow. Hense nearly one-third more of the total estimated cost of the Worlee Point Scheme will have to be incurred in adopting the Love Grove for the monsoon overflow. At Love Grove therefore it will be necessary to start a subsidiary machinery and plant for working the partially activated sludge process. Hence it follows that there will be virtually two termini for the treatment of the sludge. Naturally therefore the question arises where and how is the outflow of this sludge to be thrown. Consequently this must go to perpetuate the same cry of the removal of the Love Grove Outfall. In one place the Commissioner mentions that a time may come when the removal of the Outfall from Love Grove may become a matter of urgent necessity for the development of that neighbourhood as a first class residential site. So it follows that as long as the Love Grove is utilised during the rains for the treatment of the sludge the neighbourhood at Worlee can never come to be used as a first class residential site. It can therefore be well argued where will the activated sludge of Worlee Point come to be treated during the rainy season? The logical conclusion of all this points to the futility and inconclusiveness of both the Love Grove and Worlee Point Schemes.

The now revised and amended scheme of the Outfall appears on paper the cheapest and safest of all schemes hitherto proposed. The Commissoner himself entertains some doubt, at some undefined period, it may be two or ten years, and if the scheme fails to function, then he calmly suggests, there would be no risk in discharging crude sewage in the open sea. It is easy then to realise the results of crude sewage being dumped say even for three months into the sea. Worlee Point is not so open to the sea as it inclines more towards and inwards into the Mahim Bay. This would go to befoul the whole coast-line of Mahim, Bandra and even Juhu and Versowa. Mr K. F. Nariman was the only Corporator who struck the correct note when he said that by the adoption of the Worlee Point Scheme the foreshores of Mahim and the suburbs will be in great peril of contamination, but unfortunately he being not an engineer he did not suggest where else the Outfall should be located. From what has been said above it will be seen that both sites of the location of the Outfall, Worlee Point and Love Grove are impracticable and not based on the experience of the consultants in the past.

Last month I happened to read a pamphlet by Mr. J. E. Saklatwalla styled—"The Bombay Drainage and the Outfall—The Widening of the Thana Creek the only Solution." I have carefully studied this brochure which seems to have been prepared with care and diligence. The arguments and reasons given from experts' reports of previous years show that it should not be ignored. I believe when Government and the Bombay Port Trust come to consider this important question before the scheme is sanctioned, they will not fail to give due thought to the solution preferred by Mr. Saklatwalla. It is only the "Doubting Thomases of the Corporation who seem to have ignored it altogether so much so that not even the Commissioner has gone to lift a finger against its possibility or utility. This leads me to believe that because Mr. Saklatwalla not being a qualified engineer and possessing no technical qualifications, his common-sense view of the question he has tried to bring before the Corporation, his view must be investigated and exposed and put to the Municipal experts for opinion. In view of the greatest importance of the Outfall question, it must be the duty of all concerned not to act 'exparte' but on the principle of 'audi alteram partem'.

—Yours, etc.,

A. B. CONTRACTOR.
112, Girgaum Road.
Bombay, Feb. 27.

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Imparts coolness immediately and cures completely. Sent free along with other medicines.

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Postal and Tele :—**AMRITDHARA 29 LAHORE.**

The Manager Amritdhara Pharmacy,
Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Post Office,
LAHORE.

PREPARING FOR THE FIGHT

—:o:—

Seth Govinddass Carries On Campaign.

(From A Correspondent.)
MUNGELI (Bilaspur), Mar. 3.

Seth Govinddas arrived here (Mungeli) on Saturday by motor. A big crowd of about 2,000 persons was standing outside the town to receive him. He was taken in procession to the decorated pandal where a welcome address on behalf of the citizens of Mungeli was presented to Sethji. Immediately after a huge public meeting attended by about 5,000 persons at Mungeli was held in which Sethji spoke on the present political situation. The workers' meeting was held at night and the detailed programme for the Congress work in Mungeli Tahsil was chalked out.

Rugby.—Mr. Gillett, Secretary for Overseas Trade, stated in the Commons that ten Commissioners for the furtherance of overseas trade with foreign countries were being appointed. Each appointment carried with it a salary of £1,600 with certain additions for allowances. Argentina, Brazil, China, Persia and Switzerland were receiving Commissioners.—B.O.W.

FREE ! FREE !!

A very beautiful, coloured picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1930 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V. P. P., but on receipt of Re. 1, by M. O. 8 calendars are sent by registered post free of registration and postal charges.

N.B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1930, size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.

Rajvaid Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Stimulation, Protection,
and a face powder which clings

Stimulating and invigorating to the pores, Icilma Cream gives perfect protection to the skin against heat, wind, dirt, and is the ideal base for Face Powder. The delicately fragrant Icilma Face Powder clings perfectly and does not clog the pores

VANISHING CREAM

Icilma Cream is the lightest, most refreshing cream in the world, and is guaranteed to contain the unique Natural Spring Water from Algeria In choice of two perfumes. Bouquet or Magnolia

FACE POWDER

Icilma Powder really clings, despite the effects of heat or moisture Perfumed subtly with the rarest of floral essences, and packed in a delightful box Two shades, Naturelle and Crème

Icilma
CREAM and FACE POWDER

A SKIN THAT GIVES DELIGHT!

The skin under natural conditions is in a constant state of change. As the outer layer gets worn, discoloured and muddy looking, it should imperceptibly flake away leaving the fresh new healthy skin which is only waiting for a chance to show itself, and to breathe. Under the stress of modern conditions of life, the old worn-out skin is apt to remain and choke the new growth underneath

Soap and water and ordinary cosmetics alone are useless, something more is required. Mercolized Wax gently massaged into the skin imperceptibly dissolves away the old skin, and brings out all the beauty of the clear fresh complexion underneath

Thousands of our famous beauties use this simple treatment every night. They have proved that this logical assistance of Nature's method is the only sure way to the possession of a natural complexion that gives delight

MERCOLIZED WAX

(Registered Trade Mark)

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, well-nourished hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy, luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3

abbing Affray At Falkland Road.

—:o:—

A stabbing affray took place at Falkland Road on Tuesday noon in which one Sitaram Bihari was seriously injured.

It appears that Amrutbai, a grocer's wife, was seated on her shop when Krishna Tukaram and ten others came there and dragged her out of the shop and commenced assaulting her. Her husband Sitaram Bihari went to her rescue. Krishna Tukaram and his colleagues took out knives and attacked Sitaram. Sitaram fell down on the spot unconscious and was removed to J. J. Hospital where his dying deposition was recorded by a magistrate. The assailants Krishna Tukaram, Ganpat Mahadeo, and Shivshankar Revashankar has been arrested by the police. The injured man is lying in a precarious condition in the hospital.

THE HUMAN MACHINE.

—:o:—

Worrying About Good Health.

"As a medical man", said Dr. Adolphe Abrahams, the acknowledged expert on the physiological effects of strenuous athletics, in a recent address, "I am occupied in assisting to maintain the efficiency of machines; to ascertain causes of a breakdown; to recommend such repairs as I think likely to restore efficiency... .....In some respects the doctor is the mechanic at a garage, but with this difference, of course. The mechanic being a workman can repair machines made by workmen like himself; only Nature can repair the Nature-made machine".

Dr. Abrahams then proceeded to compare the human machine with an internal combustion engine:—

The motor-car utilizes the vapour of petrol as a source of energy. Petrol is selected because it is a readily oxidizable fuel, and regarded as a foodstuff is, so to speak, predigested.

The fuel of the human machine from whatever source derived, is ultimately an easily oxidizable substance, glycogen; and whereas the petrol engine has no palate and establishes as a primary demand only that its fuel shall be clean and free from sediment, the human machine is more discriminating; and even if the ultimate source of energy be the same, the materials from which it is derived may and must vary considerably.

A FEMALE ARCTIC EXPEDITION

On the frequently disputed question as to whether a woman is capable of standing the same physical hardships as a man and competing with him on equal terms in the field of sport Dr. Abrahams has much to say and makes his own opinion clear:—

A record breaking young woman has during the course of a 100 yards race, attained a maximum velocity of 19 4 miles per hour (man's highest speed 23 3 miles per hour). Incidentally, it is interesting to reflect that sex does not appear to affect the physical capabilities of quadrupeds for the speed of the female equals that of the male. Woman's record high jump is 5ft. 3 in.; her best long jump is 18ft. 8 in.—i.e. considerably inferior to man's best, but far above man's average. Feats off endurance for women are deprecated somewhat illogically, for there is no reason to suppose that woman is less than adapted than man in this respect. On the contrary, she appears to be capable of enduring moderate physical hardship of long duration better than man. The exploits of women as channel swimmers have only to be recalled in this connection. women mountain climbers have almost equalled men in their accomplishments, and I believe that a female Arctic expedition would be eminently successful.

DON'T FUSS.

Although Dr. Abrahams agrees that one should use reasonable care, with regard to the human body as well as the motor-car, to insure efficiency, over-cautiousness is not only unnecessary but dangerous. "I cannot help thinking," he says, "that the man who wants to subject himself to regular examination is the equivalent of the fussy owner-driver, who wants to take excessive care of his car and is perpetually taking the engine down to discover the origin of some supposed abnormality, or even to reassure himself that all is well."

PRINCE OF WALE'S CONDITION.

—:o:—

In A Convalscent State.

LONDON, March 4.

Nairobi.—A bulletin says that the Prince of Wales is convalescent. His Royal Highness expects to leave for Uganda on March 9th as originally arranged.—Reuter.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1897.

Head Office: BOMBAY

An Insurance Policy Secures INDEPENDENCE for you and your Dependants.

Enquiries Invited.

ALLUM, BHAKUCHA & CO., Managers

Calcutta Share Market.

—:o:—

Calcutta, March 4.

Jutes:—There was only very limited business prices being in buyers' favour.

In Coals profit taking was observable and quotations were all round easier. Teas were neglected.

Miscellaneous section was without any interesting feature though sugar shares were enquired for.

Government Securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—3 1/2 per cent. Paper 65/3 s.l., 4 per cent. Loan 1990/40 76/6, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 99/13, 5 per cent. Loan 1939/44 95/10, ditto 1945/55 100/8 s.l., 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 101/11.

Railways.—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Pref. 82 s.l., Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway rebate 63/8.

Coltons.—Bengal Nagpore ordy 38/4 s.l.

Coals.—Amalgamated Coalfields 17/4, Bansdeopore 21/3 ex-div., Bengal 530 s.l., Bhalgora 3/4, Burra Dhemo 13/10, Burrakur 18/10, Equitable 32/2, New Beerbhoom 18/10, Raneegunge 45/14 Satpuzuria and Asansol 1/11, South Karanpura 8/2, Sudamdih ordy 1/15, Anglo-India ordy 302 s.l. ditto pref 118, Barnagore 225 s.l., Birla ordy 17/10, Budge Budge 452/8 Champdany 151 s.l., Dalhousie ordy 435/8 s.l., Del a ordy 464 s..., Fort Gloster pref 1..., Gondalpara 935 s.l., Kamarhatty 516, Kinnison 840 s.l., Lochian 412/8, National 25/12, Presidency 9/6.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 9/10 s.l., Bengal Iron 7/4, Indian Iron and Steel 10/7, Kumardhubi Eng. ordy 2/8 s.l., B. I. Corpn. ordy 2/5 cum rights, Indian Wood Products 9/13, Madan Theatres 3/13 s.l. British Ceylon Corporation Pref. 7/8, Tiagaur Paper 8 p... s. 40 paid up Rs. 43/8, Midnapore Zemindary 121, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 8 c.t.s.l., Carew and Company 9/12, Champarar Sugar 15 s.l., New Savan Sugar 4/6, Dauracherra Tea 9.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 3-3-30	7676000	8343000
Receipts Yesterday 3-3-30	12000	17000
Exports to date 3-3-30	549000	6347000
Stock at Ports 28-2-30	2163000	1197000
Stock at Interior Towns 28-2-30	1288000	906000
Stock at Liverpool 28 2-30	1024000	1110000
Visible Supply 28-2-30	5146000	5052000
Quantity in Sight 28-2-30	13121000	13375000
Kuantity out of Sight 28-2-30	9728000	10579000

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, March 4.

Wheat May	6	4	3
Linseed May	11	0	6
Castorseed May	3	14	0
Cottonseed	3	8	6
Groundnuts	9	0	0
Teelseed	10	8	0
Linseed bold	11	12	0
Linseed small	11	8	0
Rapeseed Mar./April	10	4	0
Gram Punjab	46	0	0
Mahooraseed	7	8	0
Myrabollams	12	0	0
Poppyseed	10	0	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 4.

Bengal	187/207
Mathia	197/202
Khandeish	202/206
Akola/Khamgaon	207/214
Nagpur/Wardha	222/237
Barsi/Kurduwadi	207/217
Jalna/Aurangabad	205/207
Nagar/Vambori	202/207
Purna/Parbani	217/237
Khandwa/Sanavad	207/212
Indore/Ujjain	212/232
Miraj/Sangli	257/267
Coompta	257/262
Tirupur/Cambodia	317/327

BULLION.

London Ready 18/15.
London Forward 18/11.
China On. 1/10/13, Clo. 1/10/12.
America Cent 40/6.
Ready 52/14.
(Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.,)
Talgaon Op. 43/9, 43/2, 43/10.
Chaitra Op. 43/4, 42/13, 43/5.
Tejlmandi Falgaon 1/2.
Chaitre 1/4.

GOLD.

Ready 21/10.
Falgoan 21/9/9.
Chaitra 21/9/0.
Naram Motilal Lagdi 21/10/6.
N. City 21/11.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 4.
(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co.)

Prices per ton.—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 75. China Clay, market quality Rs. 68.

Prices per cwt:—

Farina Supra (Dutch) Rs. 8-14-0 Epsom Salt Rs. 4-4-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 8-14-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 8-10-0, Maize Starch Pearl, India Brand Rs. 10-15-6; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 14-12-0; Zinc Chloride (German) Rs. 14-8-0; Magnesium Choride, German Rs. 3-8-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32-4-0; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 45/; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bleaching Powder Electro-German Small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 25; Soda Ash Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29-8-0; Brown Sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 33-8-0; Litharge Flake, French small packing Rs. 30-4-0

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B. A. S. F. Rs. 0-8-9; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-7-9; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-1; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-3; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-7-0; Formal-dehyde Rs. 0-6-0.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 4.

Khandeish	781 bales
Central India	4,619 ,,
Barsi-Nagar	1,875 ,,
Hyderabad-Gaorani	382 ,,
Berar	6,118 ,,
Central Provinces	2,129 ,,
Dhollera	2,542 ,,
N.-W. Provinces	201 ,,
Rajputana	67 ,,
Sind-Punjab	765 ,,
Broach	6,132 ,,
Compta-Dharwar	43 ,,
Westerns-Northerns	63 ,,
Cotton	25,597 ,,
Wheat	1,068 cwts.
Linseed	6,989 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	407 ,,
Gingellyseeds	623 ,,
Poppyseeds	85 ,,
Groundnuts	9,724 ,,
Castorseeds	725 ,,
Rice	203,456 ,,
Myrabollams	3,021 ,,
Cottonseeds	5,573 ,,
Mowraseeds	5 ,,
Gram	151 ,,
Joowar	520 ,,
Maize	1,433 ,,
Barley	240 ,,
Bajree	919 ,,
Coal	10,778 tons.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 4.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Latest Prices:—

Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord. 0-7-0.

London Tin Syndicate Ord. 1-8-9.

Turner & Newall 3-15-0.

Associated Electrical Industries Ord. 1-6-3.

Attock Oil 1-8-9.

Associated Portland Cement 1-4-6.

Underground Electric Railways 1-3-3.

Electric Supply Corporation 2-5-0.

Snia Viscosa 0-11-0.

Beira Railways 1-2-0 X.D.

County of London Electric Supply Ord. 2-4-0.

Marconi International Marine 2-3-9.

Callendars Cable & Constn. Co. Ord. 3-11-0.

General Elec. Ord. 2-5-9.

London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves 3-11-3.

London & N. E. Rly 4 p.c. 2nd Pref. 60-0-0.

International Railways of C. America Ord. doll. 32.

Malayalam Plantations 1-4-3.

British Burma Petroleum 0-5-7-1/2.

Soudan Plantations Syndicate 3-2-6.

British S. Africa (Chartered) 1-19-9.

Pahang Consolidated Ordy. 0-10-0.

African Asbestos Trust 0-5-0.

Market weakening tendency.

Stock of rubber in London 64,383 Increase on week 1,658.

Stock of rubber in Liverpool 20,693. Increase on week 969.

Dr TREASURYVALA'S BIG ENTERPRISE

Lately I have been successful in reducing, **IRREDUCIBLE** and even **STRANGULATED HERNIAS**, which uptil now is supposed to be impossible. Certain cases I have successfully reduced by my special manipulative taxis, by the help of Electricity. Though "Every Labourer is worth his hire"; in case of failure I shall not charge any fees for any trouble or expenses that I may be put to.

This offer is open for two months only.

You will admit that what seems impossible to-day may be possible to-morrow.

Dr. TRESURYVALA, M. D.
No. 8, Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, BOMBAY.

BOOKS
ON BIRTH CONTROL.

	as.
1. A Letter to Working Mothers by Dr. Marie Stopes	5
2. Family Limitation by Margaret Sangar	8
3. Hygienic Methods of Family Limitation by Binnie Dunlop, M.B., Ch.B.	5
4. Approved Methods of Family Limitation by the Madras Neo-Malthusian League	4
5. Select Methods of Family Limitation by the Madras Neo-Malthusian League	5
6. Birth Control by Prof. N. S. Phadke, M.A.	10
7. Control over Birth by H. S. Gambers	12

Postage extra in each case.

THE PIONEER BOOK DEPOT.
Royapuram, Madras.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Remittances during the week ending 1st March 1930, sterling purchased in India 57,000. Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 1st March 1930, sterling purchased in India 15215,000.

Remittances during the week Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 1st March 1930, Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Tresury 9,500,000.

Total Remittances during the week ending 1st March 1930 57,000.

Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 1st March 1930 247.15,000.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 4.

3 Months Discounts 3 13/32 per per cent.

6 Months Discounts 3 7/16 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.

Call Money 5 per cent.

One Month 5 per cent.

Three Months 5 per cent.

Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—Easier.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 4.

Our Market has ruled weak today with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12/13 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 6/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. India Rs. 6/0/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment February Rs. 6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment March Rs. 6/3 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment April Rs. 6/4/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12/14 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment March Rs. 6/5 pes cwt. F. B. H.

Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12/9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment March Rs. 6/8 per cwt F. B. H.

Tone:—Weak

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 4.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 45/14. Highest Rs. 46/3 Lowest Rs. 45/7, Closing Rs. 45/8.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 45/3, Highest Rs. 45/4/6, Lowest Rs. 44/4/6, Closing Rs. 44/11/6.

Motorists' Eye Protectors
SUN and GLARE GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Baliwalla & Home
BOMBAY.
279, Hornby Road. | 361, Kalbadevi Road. | Chamar Bag Parel.

Protect your eyes
FROM THE RAYS OF THE SUN
Use OUR SUNGLASSES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR US
• RESISTS THE BRIGHTEST GLARE •
• COOL AND REFRESH THE EYES •
• SLIGHTLY TINTED
IN VARIOUS TINTS AND STYLES
Protect your Eyes!
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The only Specific for any kind of "Piles" and "Fistula" internal or external bleeding or blind. Will stop pain and bleeding on first application. Absolute cure in a week. Rs. 2 per phial. Dr. D. N. Roy, B.A. 3-2, College Street, Calcutta

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Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
Annapurna Cooker Co., Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co., Girgaum Back Road.

INSANITY CURE.

Born Insanity Radically Cured.

Thousands of unsolicited testimonials from despaired cases. Once tried never failed. Price per V. P., Rs. 3-8.

DR. P. D. PRAMANICK.
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD NO. B 1004

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1930.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.

WILL THE G. I. P. DEADLOCK END SOON?

Strike Committee Divided.

DELHI CONFERENCE REPORT CALLED FOR

Workers Urged To Build Up One Lakh Fund.

There is a gleam of hope of the strike of the G. I. P. Railwaymen coming to an end shortly. The Strike Committee of the G I. P. Railwaymen's Union met on Monday night to consider the question whether they should accept the settlement arrived at the Delhi Conference between the Labour representatives and Sir George Rainy and others. Some members of the Strike Committee were inclined to call off the strike, while others were against it. Before they come to any decision, it is reported, they have wired to Sir George Rainy, Mr. Aney and Mr. Hayman asking for a detailed report of the Conference. The Strike Committee also expressed their opinion to have the labour leaders who were dismissed by the G. I. P. Rly. reinstated, would result in bringing about an early end of the strike. If a favourable reply is received from Delhi the strike will be called off.

BUILD UP STRIKE FUND.

The strikers held a meeting on Tuesday morning at Parel where Mr. Ruikar addressed them. Mr. Ruikar advised the strikers to accept the terms offered by the railway authorities, and then to prepare for another strike after two months if the other demands were not acceded. He also exhorted them to build up a strike fund of Rs. one lac and enrol membership of the Union bringing it at least to one lac.

Manmad Workers Firm.

—:o:—

MANMAD, Mar. 3.

A mass meeting of over 2,000 G. I.P. Railway strikers here was addressed by Messrs. Savedkar, Sharma, Pandit and Kulkarni. Press reports of the results of the Federation deputation were translated, and explained to the audicence by Mr. Pandit. He said Messrs. Chamanlal, Giri and Joshi were not the only members of the Deputation, and if they alone might have waited on the Railway Board without the representatives of the G.I.P. Railway Union, certainly they have no claim to speak either on behalf of the strikers or the Federation.

Mr. Kulkarni asked them if they were really prepared to continue the strike till their demands are fulfilled. They all agreed by raising their hands. He then explained to them that the reply was most unsatisfactory and humiliating.—Free Press.

"MISLEADING THE STRIKERS."

—:o:—

"Mr. Ruikar Goes Back On What He Had Agreed."

NEW DELHI, March 3.

With reference to Mr. Ruikar's statement challenging the competence of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to act as the G. I. P. Railway strikers' spokesman, Dewan Chamanlal says that Sir George Rainy's reply was eminently honourable and satisfactory and that Mr. Khedgekar had informed him and Mr. Giri that he agreed with this view. There was no excuse for Mr. Ruikar to go back on what he had agreed to and thus mislead the strikers who after all were the real sufferers.—A. P.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH

—:o:—

Because Driver Could Not See.

The Coroner concluded the inquest touching the death of Fong Ana Tak, Mechanical Chargeman of Matunga Workshop, G. I. P. Railway, who was run over by a goods train at Matunga Workshop on the 18th ultimo.

It was alleged at the last hearing that the driver of the goods train was seated unconcerned and did not blow the horn while passing through the station.

The driver, however, said, that he did not see any person passing by the track. Besides, he submitted, it was not possible for the drivers to see people crossing the track. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PRINCE "PROGRESSING NICELY."

—:o:—

No Risk In Remaining In Africa.

PLANES FOR HUNTING.

LONDON, March 3.

Nairobi.—It is learned that the Prince of Wales is progressing nicely and it is hoped that he will be able to get up soon, possibly to-morrow. Competent medical opinion here declares that there is no foundation for anxiety which is apparently felt in some circles in London. It is pointed out that if, the case is treated promptly as the Prince of Wales has been, the attack passes off quickly; patient soon recovers and runs no risk in remaining in country.

PLANES FOR HUNTING.

Wtth regard to the use of aeroplane in Prince's safari, it is emphasised that this method is never for actually spotting game during a hunt for which aeroplanes are unsuitable owing to never used for actually spotting animals. An aeroplane is merely used quickly to convey news received at Nairobi that an elephant has been seen near Voi to Prince's hunter at Kiu and transporting the hunter to Voi.—Reuter.

LIBERAL PARTY'S SQUABBLES.

—:o:—

Ll. George Resigning?

POLITICAL WEATHRCOCK'S FATE.

London, Mar. 4.

A meeting of Liberal Shadow Cabinet in the Commons under the chairmanship of Mr. Lloyd at which anti-Lloyd Georgites were not present, decided that if the further appeal for unity which would be made at a meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party on March 4 was disregarded, whips should no longer be sent to those failing to keep in line with Parliamentary Party's decisions.

Sir Robert Hutchinson agreed to hold over his resignation of the office of Chief Whip pending a meeting of Parliamentary Party on March 4. It was also decided to recommend to that meeting to fight Coal Bill to a finish.

Mr. Lloyd George to-day emphatically denied any intention on his part of resigning the Liberal leadership.

He said he had received the resignation of Chief Whip, Sir Robert Hutchinson, as a protest against action of Liberals who had not followed Lloyd George in Coal Bill Division but Mr. Lloyd George hopes to secure the withdrawal of the resignation.—Reuter.

HIGHLY DISCRIMINATORY TARIFF.

—:o:—

Don't Reflect India's Wishes.

JAPAN COTTON ASSOCIATIONS' PROTEST.

LONDON, March 3.

Osaka.—The Cotton Associations, in a joint statement to the press on the proposed increase of Indian cotton duties, declared that they do not object to a revenue tariff, but proposed increase provides for exemption of British goods which consditute the largest amount of imports. This establishes an effective anti-Japanese barrier, because while the new tariff on British goods is only 15 per cent., Japanese goods are taxed 20 per cent. or specific duty which, calculated on 'ad valorem' amounts exceeds 20, and, in some cases is as much as 38 per cent.

HIGHLY DISCRIMINATORY.

The new tariff is therefore regarded as highly descriminatory. It makes fair competition out of question. Very grave concern is expressed lest the new tariff should kill growing Indian and Japanese importation and exportation trades'

AT INDIA'S COST.

The statement seriously doubts whether the proposed increase reflects the wishes of the Indian people, because it is aimed as protection to Lancashire at the expense of Indian masses.

EMPIRE MATERIAL.

The Cotton-traders point out that if preferential treament is considered necessary, Japanese goods should be very favourably considered because they contain "over twenty-five per cent. of Empire material" in the form of raw cotton from India. The question is attracting widespread attention because the Indian Budget proposal has cause slump in stocks on other markets.—Reuter.

NAVAL PROBLEMS NEARLY SETTLED.

Delegates Very Optimistic.

"NOTHING LOST" BY FRENCH DELAY.

LONDON, March 3.

As the new French Government, which M. Tardieu has succeeded in forming, does not meet the French Chamber until Wednesday, the London Naval Conference will be unable to resume full activity before Friday.

If a vote of confidence is passed by the Chamber the French Delegates, Mm. Tardieu, Briand, Dumesnil, the new Minister of Marine, Pietri and Kerguezec, President of the Senate, Naval Committee, will arrive in London on Thursday night.

M. Tardieu, according to the "Times," will take up the policy of France where he left it on 17th February, adding that if any modifications are to be made in it, M. Tardieu is obviously the right man to make them. His parliamentary defeat, adds the journal, has wasted much time and conferred no benefit on anybody.

FRENCH DELAY.

Mr. Charles Adams, Secretary to the United States Navy and delegate to the Conference, in a speech broadcast to America from London yesterday said that the reconciliation of British, French and Italian figures had been delayed by the fall of French Government, but nothing has been lost by that except time for when the French Delegates came back the discussion of these matters could begin again, where they left off some days ago.

VALUE OF SOLUTIONS.

He added, "we are here to sit till we settle. We believe that we and the Japanese are coming to nearer understanding. We have as much time as any body and America can afford considerable patience, for it is well to remember that several of the other nations represented here have much more complicated problems of security than we have, and a few days more or less is nothing compared with the value of arriving at a solution a calm and unruffled state of mind." Mr. Adams said that America wanted fleet no larger than was necessary for national security.

The "Daily Herald" states that as a result of American-Japanese conversations the so-called Japanese problem before the Conference is very nearly settled.—B.O.W.

SETTLEMENT BY PACIFIC MEANS.

—:o:—

Covenant And Kellogg Pact Harmonised.

LONDON, March 3.

Geneva.—The Committee of Jurists dealing with the amendment to League Covenant has agreed to various amendments in favour of a settlement of disputes by pacific means only and has thus harmonised the Covenant with Kellogg Pact.—Reuter.

ROTHERMERE'S NOSTRUM FOR INDIA

Empire Free Trade.

"FATAL POLICY OF PROPITIATION AND CONCESSION."

LONDON, Mar. 4.

The United Empire Party's policy towards India is enunciated by Lord Rothermere in an article in the "Daily Mail" in which he states: "We are not going to allow the fate of 320 millions of Indians to be ruined by the folly of a handful of excited Nationalists who do not amount to one per cent. of their number. The United Empire Party stands for no more surrenders to Indian agitators."

RASH PROMISE.

Lord Rothermere criticises Viceroy's "rash promise" of Dominion Status which he says has been misinterpreted as a pledge of immediate grant of responsible Government, which India will not be ready to exercisse for generations. He expressed the opinion that Britain is adopting the fatal policy of propitiation and concession to clamour.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE.

Indian antagonists' aim to kill British trade, thereby excluding British products from their market, will be assisted by the recent budget proposal to increase the import duty on cotton piece-goods. The policy of the United Empire Party would scotch the fanatical efforts to ruin British trade and would develop close Anglo-Indian commercial relations, not by despotic exercise of authority but by extending to India benefits of Empire free trade.—Reuter.

"AUTHORIZED TO REPRESENT RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION."

—:o:—

Mr. S. C. Joshi's Reply To Mr. Ruikar.

WHY G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION PRESIDENT KEPT OUT OF DEPUTATION.

Mr. S. C. Joshi, Vice-President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

Nothing has shocked me during the G. I. P. Strike so much as the statement of Mr. Ruikar professing complete "Official ignorance of what happened at Delhi between the representative of the Railwaymen's Federation and the Government of India and the Railway Board, and repudiating the negotiations between the two. It grieves me to say, but I must say it, that Mr. Ruikar's statement is, to say the least disingenuous and beats all his past record. Mr. Ruikar knew everything that transpired at Delhi; but he professes "official" ignorance. I give below the true facts as they happened which will enable the public and the Railwaymen to judge whether Mr. Ruikar's "official" ignorance is not a mean cloak to hide his guilty conscience and his double game.

WHY MR. RUIKAR WAS ABSENT AT NAGPUR.

At Mr. Ruikar's own "official" insistence, Mr. Giri called a meeting of the General Council of the Railwaymen's Federation at Nagpur on the 23rd of last month: but Mr. Ruikar, a Vice-President of that body and the President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, chose to remain absent. Is not discretion a better part of valour? Why go to Nagpur and face the music of censure at the hands of the Federation for not consulting it before the declaration of Strike? Would it not be better to go to Delhi on the invitation of somebody to somebody else and leave the Federation Council to repair the mischief he has done? And what did he do at Delhi? He soon found that he had no chance of meeting and negotiating with the Government of India and the Railway Board and thereby effecting a settlement over the head of the Federation. His game of taking the credit for the settlement, trumpetting it among the workers and heralding his absolute leadership on the G. I. P. was thus heavily lost.

AT SIR G. RAINY'S ORDER.

After this first disillusion he received a second shock when he was not even "unofficially" but privately, informed that Sir George Rainy insisted on his exclusion even from the Federation's Deputation. As if to save himself from the bad effects of these shocks, he agreed during the discussions between the members of the Deputation who were already there, to be excluded from the Deputation and to send only a sub-committee without him. It is significant that all this took place 'before' Mr. Giri and I went to Delhi on the 25th noon.

On our reaching Delhi we learnt of Mr. Ruikar's position on the Deputation and resented at the dictation of any outsider in the matter of selecting the personnel of the Deputation. Mr. Giri and I even went the length of saying that we would rather take no deputation than submit to such dictation. The next morning, i.e., on the 26th, our view was communicated to Mr. Hayman, the Labour Member. Within a few hours after this communication was sent, both of us went to Mr. N. C. Kelkar's place and, to our great surprise, we found that Mr. Ruikar had not only expressed his willingness to open negotiations through any person whatever, but was actually engaged in completing the draft of his demands which he wanted to be pressed. The draft was written by Mr. Khedgikar, a representative of the G. I. P. Railway Men's Union and signed by himself and Mr. Ruikar. The demands in the draft were three; the remaining were added by the Federation. They further prepared another statement explanatory of the demands embodied in the first draft and also signed it. All this was done after a good deal of discussion with Mr. Aney, Mr. Chamanlal and others. The original signed documents are in our possession and will be produced, when necessary. A little before 2-30 p.m. of the 26th February, the time fixed for the deputation, Mr. Chamanlal enquired of Mr. Ruikar as to who were to go in the Deputation and Mr. Ruikar replied on the telephone that Messrs. Kelkar and Aney had gone to the All-Parties' Conference and that Mr. Giri and I should accompany Mr. Chamanlal.

"AUTHORIZED TO REPRESENT FEDERATION."

Let me add that we were already clothed with the authority of the Federation to open negotiations on behalf of the G. I. P. men as well and even Mr. Ruikar's authority as President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, was subordinated to that of the Federation. That Union had no 'locus standi' in the matter of negotiations after the Federation's emphatic decision at Nagpur. If we could not, as Mr. Ruikar now says, represent the Federation, why did he suggest our names? "These gentlemen were only deputed to confer with the Commerce Member, replies no less a person than Mr. Ginwalla, Mr. Ruikar's colleague; and it is a fact. We did not arrogate to ourselves any power; they were given us by the Federation and Mr. Ruikar's proposal to us to go armed us with more confidence though it increased our responsibility. If, further, we had no power and authority, why did he give us the two signed documents for being pressed before the authorities?

Mr. Ruikar complains that he has no "official" knowledge of Sir George Rainy's statement. Well, here are further facts. After our meeting with Sir George and others on the 26th we communicated to Mr. Ruikar the substance of our negotiations and told him that we were to meet them again. The next morning, i.e., on the 27th, Mr. Ruikar of his own accord came to us and said that as his departure from Delhi might help further negotiations and result in getting better terms of settlement, he had decided to leave that night. Mr Giri and I wanted him or at least somebody else from the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union staying till the negotiations were complete, so as to enable us to keep ourselves in touch with him till the negotiations were closed. Mr. Ruikar asked Mr. Khedgikar to stay and the latter did stay. After subsequent interviews, Mr. Khedgikar was informed of everything that had transpired and was given an authority by Mr. Giri before leaving Delhi to receive official proceedings from Government. Mr. Giri and I again met Mr. Ruikar in the train at Bhopal and told him and the strikers the full story. He cannot now honestly say that he had no knowledge of the result of the interview. But his is now a case of village school-master who, "though vanquished, would agree still."

Mr. Ruikar compliments himself on the support to the strike given by the Federation at Nagpur; but he conveniently forgets Mr. Giri's severe indictment on his and his Union's failure to acquaint and obtain the Federation and the G. I. P. Staff Union with their designs. Neither Mr. Giri nor I have ever claimed that we have a right to call off the strike; and we have not hitherto advised anybody to do so. But we do claim that we were duly authorised, with Mr Ruikar's knowledge and consent, to negotiate an honourable settlement. We have faithfully done what was possible under the circumstance and Mr. Khedgikar has approved of it, however much Mr. Ruikar might fret and fume.

Lastly, I may add that Mr. Khedgikar must already be in possession of the official proceedings of the negotiations. I have also sent Mr. Ruikar a copy of the same immediately after I got one from Government.

Calcutta.—Sir Abdelkerim Ghuznavi, a Member of the Bengal Executive Council has returned from Delhi.—A. P.

CONGRESSMEN COME TO BLOWS.

—:o:—

Followers Of Sen-Gupta And Bose.

CALCUTTA, March 4.

The strained feelings that exist between Mr. Sen Gupta's party and the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee are finding daily expression at the propaganda meetings that are being held in Calcutta in connection with the forthcoming Corporation elections. A meeting held on Sunday at Mirjapur Park was attended by Messrs. Nirman Chunder Chunder, S. C. Bose, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Ray, was rendered lively by a group of young men who were believed to be sympathisers of Mr. Sen Gupta. They subjected the speakers to constant heckling and kept on shouting so as to drown the speeches.

THE PARTIES RESORT TO VIOLENCE.

The compliment was paid back yesterday when some young men believed to be Mr. Subhas Bose's adherents attempted to break up a meeting held at the Deshbandhu Park under the auspices of Mr. Sen Gupta's Party. Matters did not stop it mutual recrimination and lathis were ased and several people were injured.—A. P.

New Delhi.—Lady B. L. Mitter performed on Monday the opening ceremony of a rural school at Dakka, five miles from Delhi. The School is being run by the Delhi Women's league on lines of co-education. About 200 ladies from Delhi attended the function. —Free Press.

BANDRA BOMB CASE MYSTERY!

—:o:—

Police Unable To Unravel?

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Feb. 4.

Though it is nearly three months now, yet the memory is fresh in the minds of a good many people of that eventful X'mas of 1929, when suddenly in the midst of mirth and merriment, at a Club dance, the hall was plunged into darkness and an acid bomb was hurled in the midst of the crowd.

Fortunately the murderous missile did not quite fulfil its deadly purpose. Some got their skin scorched and others got their attire burnt in several places.

The police were apprised of the affair, and the Club gave them all the information as well as the names of certain persons who were suspected to be the authors of the mischief. But to this date the mystery remains unsolved. It is a serious afair and the police ought to have long since laid the culprits by the heel.

It is proverbial that life in the Suburbs is an easy going one, but that is no reason why justice and the law should be made to run along the same groove.

THEFT OF BANK'S MONEY

—:o:—

Five Suspects Arrested.

CALCUTTA, March 4.

Five persons have been arrested in connection with the theft of Rs. 1,40,000 belonging to the Mercantile Bank of India from the Currency Office. The arrested persons are the Jamadar of the Bank, two Poddars who went to the Currency Office to fetch the money, the brother of the absconding Durwan, and the Durwan of Dakshineshwar Temple in the suburb, on the grounds of which the empty money bag was found.—A. P.

Karachi.:—The Air-Mail left Karachi at 9|18 on Tuesday morning.—A. P.

New Delhi.—The dea body of a well-dressed youngman of 25 was found this morning hanging from a tree outside Subsimandi. The Assist. Civil Surgeon who held a post-mortem examination over the body was of opinion that the body had been hanging for the last eight days.—Free Press.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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